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East Germany Shifts Priority Away From Ties With Bonn

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

DRESDEN, East Germany — East German officials, accusing the West German government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of having tried to drive a wedge between them and the Soviet Union, no longer regard improvement of relations between the two Germanys as their immediate priority.

In a tactical and perhaps temporary departure from policies pursued through 1983 and most of 1984, they no longer hold that an inner-German dialogue is essential to prevent superpower tensions from coming to a head in Central Europe.

Instead they seem to have decided not to take further initiatives toward Bonn at least until the first results of next year's Soviet-American negotiations become evident.

These were among the points that emerged from a conversation with Hans Modrow, the party secretary of the ruling Socialist Unity (Communist) Party for the Dresden district, at his office here last week.

Mr. Modrow, 56, is one of the most prominent figures in the younger generation of East Ger-



Hans Modrow

calls for a return to the 1937 borders between Germany and Poland and Poland and the Soviet Union made by West German politicians and newspapers.

He also said that leading Christian Democrats like Alfred Dregger, the government's floor leader in the Bundestag, had deliberately sought to discredit Mr. Honecker when his visit to West Germany was being negotiated last summer. Mr. Honecker canceled the visit at the last moment.

"When people talk about reunification and want to go back to the borders of 1937 they destroy their credibility and the dialogue between us becomes impossible," Mr. Modrow said.

"Any dialogue, in fact any policy in central Europe, is possible only if the existence of the two German states is taken for granted," Mr. Modrow said. He said that if the solidarity of East Germany's commitment to the Warsaw Pact was doubted by the West Germans, there was nothing more to talk about.

As party secretary for one of the biggest and most important of East Germany's 15 districts, Mr. Modrow wields wide-ranging power in his region from the big political questions down to the smallest details of industrial development and construction.

"He decides whether a street is to be covered by concrete or by tar," a Dresdner said.

As one of the district party secretaries Mr. Modrow also has influence on the national policy decisions made in the capital. Western specialists rank the district secretaries as the second most powerful group of men in the country, although ranking well below the members of the 25-member Politburo, the ruling party body.

"We are waiting for the new Soviet-American talks but without exaggerated expectations," Mr. Modrow said. He made it clear that the talks were another reason for going slow on inner-German relations.

Western diplomats and specialists in Berlin expect a period of at least six months during which the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

EC Deputies Reject Budget For New Year, Causing Crisis

Reuters

STRASBOURG — The European Parliament on Thursday rejected the European Community's budget for the second time in its history, worsening the EC's financial uncertainty.

The parliament voted overwhelmingly to throw out the 1985 budget, forcing the 10-nation EC to adopt an emergency financing system beginning Jan. 1.

In its resolution, the Parliament said the budget of 26 billion European Currency Units (\$19 billion) submitted by the national governments was unacceptable because it would not be enough to cover 12 months' expenditure.

The Parliament called for retaliatory trade measures against the United States for its decision to limit imports of EC steel pipes and tubes. The Associated Press reported. The resolution condemned the cuts and urged the community to apply immediately "all compensatory provisions" of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.]

In the budget debate, only a few British Conservative and Danish members spoke against rejection. All main political groups had declared their intention to support the move.

The Council of Ministers has rejected the Parliament's demands that it add 1.5 billion ECU to the budget total to meet a predicted shortfall in revenues for farm subsidies. The council, representing the national governments, has said it cannot do this because the group's existing revenue base is exhausted and the 10 have not agreed when their financial contributions to the community will be increased.

The council's current Irish presidency has said that the council will decide by next October how to fill any cash gap, but members of the Parliament argue that this formula is inadequate and violates the principle that a budget must cover a 12-month period.

The European Parliament last rejected the EC budget in December 1979, finally passing a new version in July 1980.

U.S. Curtis Condemned

The Common Market trade commissioner, Karl-Heinz Narjes, called the U.S. curbs on imports of EC steel pipes and tubes "legally unacceptable and politically regrettable" and said it posed the danger of an "open trade conflict," the Associated Press reported.

Mr. Narjes told the Parliament that the EC Commission was determined to apply all the GATT rules, "including taking retaliatory measures."

He said the commission and the U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock, would meet Friday in Brussels. "We will make it clear to the Americans that we will defend our rights under GATT," he said.

According to Mr. Narjes, Washington's decision to ban the EC imports for the rest of this year would cost the European steel industry \$80 million. The industry stands to lose an additional \$620 million by the U.S. decision to limit 1985 imports of steel tubes to 5.9 percent of the U.S. market.

U.S. Attacks Farm Policies

A U.S. presidential task force has accused Washington's major trading partners of contributing to instability in Central America and attacking the free-enterprise system through their farm and trade policies, Reuters reported from Washington.

The president's task force on international private enterprise, in a

'Normal' Cholesterol Level Called Dangerous

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the most far-reaching public health recommendation yet made on cholesterol and heart disease, a panel has advised dietary and other treatment for many people whose cholesterol levels have until now been considered "normal" by many American physicians.

The panel said Wednesday that average cholesterol levels among Americans were too high and contributed to the fact that half the population died of heart disease.

In the panel's report, released by the National Institutes of Health, elevated blood cholesterol was cited for the first time as a direct cause of heart disease, not just an associated "risk factor."

The experts set as a desirable cholesterol goal a blood level of less than 180 milligrams (.0063 ounces) for adults in their 20s and less than 200 milligrams for those aged 30 and older. Typical middle-age Americans have cholesterol readings of 220 to 260 milligrams.

The panel urged aggressive treatment for people 30 and older whose cholesterol levels are above 240 milligrams. In addition, the panel said that children with levels above 185 milligrams and people in their 20s with cholesterol levels above 220 milligrams should be treated to lower those levels.

Many physicians now regard these levels as

acceptable, primarily because they are commonly found in Americans. However, the panel said that a decrease of as much as 50 percent in heart disease rates could be achieved in these people, whom they describe as "at high risk."

"We realized that doctors are not going to do much about cholesterol until they know what's high," said Dr. Daniel Steinberg of the University of California, San Diego, who was chairman of the panel.

The panel said Wednesday that average cholesterol levels among Americans were too high and contributed to the fact that half the population died of heart disease.

The panel said that dietary changes should be the first step in reducing blood cholesterol, followed by drug therapy if the strictest dietary measures do not produce the desired result.

Recommended dietary measures include lowering calorie intake, if needed, to achieve and maintain a normal body weight; reducing total fat to 30 percent of daily calories, and reducing saturated fat to less than 10 percent of calories.

This diet is identical with those that the American Heart Association has recommended for more than a decade.

well as from studies of populations throughout the world, supported a conclusion that cholesterol was a cause of heart disease.

These studies indicate that high blood cholesterol results in an accumulation of fatty deposits in blood vessels, resulting in a narrowing of those vessels and an increased chance that the blood supply to the heart can be cut off, precipitating a heart attack.

The most recent study showed that reducing cholesterol levels in the blood could prevent deaths from heart disease, with every 1 percent reduction in cholesterol lowering the coronary risk by 2 percent.

Dr. Steinberg said that this last study, conducted nationally through the Lipid Research Clinics, represented the "keystone in the arch" to solidify a cause-and-effect link between cholesterol and heart disease.

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U.S. Cuts Off Agency Funds Over Abortion

By Don Shannon
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In an important application of its abortion policy, the Reagan administration has told the major international family planning agency that it will lose all U.S. funding on Jan. 1.

Bradman Weerakoon, secretary-general of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, said Wednesday that the loss of \$17 million in federal financing would have "a very damaging effect" on the agency's programs in 119 nations.

Although the secretary-general refused to specify what had been agreed upon in the negotiations, diplomats said that one of the major concessions was about territory.

The Turkish invasion of 1974 expanded the zone controlled by the Turkish Cypriot community, which constitutes 18 percent of the population, to about 37 percent of the island's land area. Mr. Denktash initially offered to return seven small enclaves.

Now he has proposed retaining 29 percent of the island, and the Greek Cypriots have modified their demand, offering to leave the Turkish community with 25 percent, a gap the secretary-general feels can be bridged at the talks.

There has been agreement that legislative power would be divided on the American model, with equal representation for each of the two states in the upper house and Greek Cypriot control of the lower house by a seven-to-three margin.

Diplomats said the progress was possible now because of the declaration of independence by Mr. Denktash in 1983. As a result, the status quo policed by a UN peace force since 1964 began to erode and raised fears in Washington that the dispute would embroil Greece and Turkey and damage NATO.

Pentagon Is Said To Offer Freeze On Military Pay

By David Hoffman
and George Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has proposed that 2.1 million Americans in uniform be given a special early pay raise in July 1985, and then military pay would be frozen in 1986, as the Pentagon's contribution toward reducing the budget deficit, Reagan administration officials said Thursday.

Mr. Weinberger said that news accounts that he had proposed a "freeze" to President Ronald Reagan on military pay in 1986 were "totally false."

"The idea of being unfair to the troops," he said Thursday, "is certainly no proposal of mine or no proposal of the president."

But administration sources who were present when Mr. Weinberger made a presentation to the president at a luncheon Wednesday said he proposed that a special, early pay raise be put into effect in July. That would be on top of the 4-percent military pay raise already scheduled to go into effect in January.

Then, under the proposal, military pay would be held steady until 1987, according to the officials.

Mr. Weinberger's suggestion would affect 2.1 million Americans in uniform. Congress has rejected proposals for a military pay freeze in the past. "We tried it once and it was dead the moment it got up there," a White House official said.

Mr. Reagan has already tentatively approved a proposed 3-percent pay cut in 1985 for civilian government workers.

The White House has set a goal of reducing the deficit from more than \$200 billion in the next fiscal year to under \$100 billion by 1988.

Mr. Weinberger has been engaged in a sharp debate with other administration officials over military spending. David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, has proposed

that Pentagon spending be cut by \$8 billion in the 1986 fiscal year, \$20 billion in 1987 and \$30 billion in 1988.

But the officials said Mr. Weinberger's proposals for spending reductions totaled \$6 billion for each year and that he resisted the deeper cuts sought by Mr. Stockman.

Officials said Mr. Weinberger also "re-estimated" the actual spending planned next year for the Pentagon. The White House had been using the figure of \$284 billion. Officials said his "re-estimate" means that Mr. Weinberger would have to find less savings than under his previous estimate.

Sources said the meeting Wednesday was contentious. Several cabinet members pressed Mr. Weinberger to come up with a bigger "contribution" toward reducing deficits than he has so far, they said.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said Wednesday morning that the military must accept its share of budget savings next year. If not, he said, "I don't think our cuts" in domestic spending "have a prayer in Congress."

"From an economic point of view," Mr. Regan said, "the economy of the country, in my judgment, is almost as important as our defense against outside enemies, and with these huge deficits we could be in danger of losing our economy."

A "pause for a year" in the Pentagon buildup "is not asking too much," he added.

The chief White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said that no final decisions were made at the luncheon meeting Wednesday.

Reagan Firm on MX

Lou Cannon of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

President Reagan's incoming Senator Barry Goldwater, the incoming chairman of the Armed Services Committee, on Wednesday to "keep an open mind" on production

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Greek, Turkish Cypriots to Discuss Reunification

By Michael J. Berlin
Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general, says that the Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders will begin talks next month on reuniting Cyprus.

The announcement Wednesday followed three months of negotiations and several near-breakdowns. It was hailed by Western diplomats as a major breakthrough bringing the two sides closer to reunification. Cyprus has been divided since Turkey invaded the island in 1974.

President Spyros Kyprianou, a Greek Cypriot, and the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktash, made significant concessions on territory and the structure of the federal government, the diplomats said.

UN officials said that equally important was an easing of the deep personal enmity between the two men that prevailed when "proximity talks" between each of them and the secretary-general began in New York in September.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar, who served as UN mediator on Cyprus before becoming secretary-general in 1982, held three rounds of separate meetings with Mr. Kyprianou and Mr. Denktash and finally presented them last month with his own formula for the negotiations.

Mr. Denktash was eager for a meeting that would place him on an equal footing with Mr. Kyprianou, who retains international recogni-

tion as the leader of the legitimate Cypriot government. Eventually, diplomats said, both sides budged, and the secretary-general settled for fewer speculations than he wanted on how governmental deadlocks between the two sides were to be resolved.

That remains the key issue, because the Turkish Cypriot minority demands veto powers to protect itself, but the Greek Cypriots fear the veto could be misused to bring the government to a standstill.

The Kyprianou-Denktash meeting, he said, would be held in New York or in Europe and would last

for two or three days. But he cautioned that while reaching the negotiations stage "is already progress," it is only "the beginning of an achievement; it is not an achievement so far."

Although the secretary-general refused to specify what had been agreed upon in the negotiations, diplomats said that one of the major concessions was about territory.

The Turkish invasion of 1974 expanded the zone controlled by the Turkish Cypriot community, which constitutes 18 percent of the population, to about 37 percent of the island's land area. Mr. Denktash initially offered to return seven small enclaves.

Now he has proposed retaining 29 percent of the island, and the Greek Cypriots have modified their demand, offering to leave the Turkish community with 25 percent, a gap the secretary-general feels can be bridged at the talks.

There has been agreement that legislative power would be divided on the American model, with equal representation for each of the two states in the upper house and Greek Cypriot control of the lower house by a seven-to-three margin.

Diplomats said the progress was possible now because of the declaration of independence by Mr. Denktash in 1983. As a result, the status quo policed by a UN peace force since 1964 began to erode and raised fears in Washington that the dispute would embroil Greece and Turkey and damage NATO.



Milton Mendez, a rebel commander, confers with Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas in the hills of San Vicente, where the rebels recently released captured government soldiers. The archbishop has been active in negotiating a holiday truce with the rebels.

2 Holiday Truces Accepted in Salvador

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — The government of El Salvador has formally agreed to brief truces over the Christmas and New Year's holidays.

On Tuesday, the rebels called for two 72-hour cease-fires, one to begin Dec. 24 and end at midnight Dec. 26, and the other from Dec. 31 until midnight Jan. 2. During peace talks with the insurgents last month in Ayagualo,

the government had asked for a longer truce, but an official spokesman said Wednesday that there would be no attempt to seek an extension.

"We accept the truce with pleasure," said Oscar Reyes, a spokesman for President José Napoleón Duarte. "Obviously, the other side has already rejected a longer truce. We cannot unilaterally extend the time period."

That accord still holds.

Representatives of the country's armed forces have not commented on the guerrilla truce offer. Colonel Ricardo Cienfuegos, the army spokesman, said that military officials had yet to discuss the proposal.

At Ayagualo, both sides agreed to permit civilians to travel unmolested on the country's roads from Dec. 22 to Jan. 3.

That accord still holds.

Time Asserts It Could Print Retraction of Sharon Story

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Time magazine said in a statement that it will print a correction or retraction of the 1983 article that prompted Ariel Sharon's lawsuit if secret Israeli documents sought by Time do not support key details in the article.

Stuart Gold, a lawyer for the magazine, said Wednesday that Time nonetheless will fight Mr. Sharon's libel charge on the ground that the article was "substantially true," did not defame him and was not motivated by "actual malice."

The dispute centers on whether Mr. Sharon had discussed with Phalangist leaders in Lebanon the need for "revenge" in the killing of President-elect Bashir Gemayel in September 1982. Shortly after the assassination, Phalangist militiamen massacred hundreds of Palestinians in two camps.

Time's statement was attached

to a letter that Judge Abraham D. Sofaer of U.S. District Court sent to Israeli officials Wednesday about the documents.

In the letter, the judge rejected a proposal that an Israeli jurist tell the court the contents of secret documents, The Associated Press reported.

The magazine has sought to examine a secret appendix to a report by a commission headed by Yitzak Kahn, former president of Israel's Supreme Court, that studied the massacre.

Israel's Ministry of Justice agreed to let Mr. Kahn examine the documents and report back to the court.

But the judge said that he had written to the ministry, saying he could not accept the proposal because it permitted no access to the documents by attorneys.

CBS Document On Westmoreland Program Barred

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Lawyers for retired General William C. Westmoreland cannot use most of an internal CBS report as evidence that the network libeled the former Vietnam commander in a 1982 documentary, a judge has ruled.

Judge Pierre N. Leval of U.S. District Court in Manhattan ruled Thursday that much of the report by Burton Benjamin, a CBS News executive, is not relevant to the issues in General Westmoreland's case. He is suing the network for \$12 million over the CBS program "The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception."

The Benjamin report found several violations of CBS News guidelines involving fairness in the program, but the network maintains that the broadcast was accurate.

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2 Dissidents Charged With Treason in South Africa

Iran Defends Handling of Hijacking, Indicates 4 Will Not Be Extradited

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Prime Minister Mir Hussein Moussavi of Iran has indicated that Tehran will not extradite the four men who hijacked a Kuwaiti airliner and killed two Americans.

The Iranian news agency IRNA, monitored in Cyprus on Wednesday, quoted Mr. Moussavi as saying that Iran owed no one an explanation for its actions. "We are an independent country and we act according to the laws and our beliefs," he said.

However, Mr. Moussavi defended Iran's decision to wait until Sunday, the sixth day of the hijack incident, to storm the plane. He was quoted as saying that the decision probably saved the lives of some hostages.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, has said that President Ronald Reagan was outraged by Iran's behavior and demanded that Iran extradite or prosecute the hijackers. The United States accused Iran of encouraging "extreme behavior" by the hijackers and said that effective action by the Iranian authorities could have prevented the slayings of Charles F.

Hegna and William L. Stanford.

However, Mr. Moussavi said that U.S. officials do not know what happened to those hijackers afterward and quoted unidentified Reagan administration officials as saying no hard evidence linked the two incidents.

CBS quoted U.S. sources as saying that interrupted radio transmissions between the hijacked Kuwait Airways plane and the Tehran control tower supported charges of Iranian complicity.

Iran accuses dissidents living in France of instigating a series of hijackings of Iranian airliners earlier this year.

Referring to the dissidents, IRNA quoted Mr. Moussavi as saying: "If handling over the hijackers was lawful, they should hand over the terrorists who have martyred hundreds inside Iran and who are now continuing their activities with the support of the Americans and the French. Then we shall hand over the Kuwaiti Airline hijackers to them."

■ U.S. Embassy Holds Service

Earlier, Charles P. Wallace of the Los Angeles Times reported from Noumea:

"The hijackers of the Air France plane surrendered in Tehran after blowing up the cockpit. CBS said

French Envoy Says Talks To Start on Caledonia

The Associated Press

NOUMEA, New Caledonia —

The French special envoy said Thursday that three days of talks on the territory's future would begin this weekend. But a top anti-independence leader said he would not take part in the negotiations.

The special envoy, Edgard Pisani, said he would begin detailed talks Saturday with all sides on New Caledonia's future.

Mr. Pisani refused to specify what the talks would cover or what his position would be.

The Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, which claims to represent most of the island's native Kanak people, is demanding independence from France. Independence is opposed by most of the Europeans, Polynesians and Asians who make up 57 percent of New Caledonia's 145,000 people.

■ U.S. legal teams have been visiting residents of Bhopal, India, who wish to file compensation claims against Union Carbide Corp. following the poison gas leak that killed 2,000 people.



U.S. Delays Hampered UNESCO, Panel Says

By Joanne Omang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A citizens' group established by Congress to monitor developments at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has found that the seven-month U.S. delay in spelling out changes it wants in UNESCO "greatly hampered" the organization's effort to reform itself.

In a confidential report Nov. 27 to Secretary of State George P. Shultz, a panel of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO also found that major reforms have begun. It cited "a clear gap between the U.S. position and the position of the vast majority of U.S. allies" on the Reagan administration plan to withdraw from UNESCO by Dec. 31.

President Ronald Reagan is expected to confirm the withdrawal formally within the next few days, ending 38 years of U.S. membership in the organization.

The commission of 90 private citizens and nongovernmental organizations acts as liaison among the U.S. government, UNESCO and American citizens and has opposed withdrawal plans. Mr. Shultz asked the commission to send observers to UNESCO's September-October board meetings in Paris and report to him and to the commission.

The perceived need for reform is widely shared," the panel wrote, adding that "the director general has taken steps" to "initiate and implement a wide range of reforms and improvements."

At the governing board meeting, UNESCO member nations expressed "anger and frustration" because of "a general belief that no matter what efforts were made by the other nations, it would not affect the U.S. decision," the report said.

The United States first detailed proposed reforms in July, seven months after announcing withdrawal plans. The delay greatly hampered the efforts of reform by UNESCO and by member states, the report said.

Fire at British Racecourse

The Associated Press

LIVERPOOL — A fire Thursday gutted the main grandstand at Liverpool's Aintree racecourse but organizers of the famous Grand National steeplechase, which has been held at Aintree since 1839, said the annual race would be run March 30 as planned.

U.S. legal teams have been visiting residents of Bhopal, India, who wish to file compensation claims against Union Carbide Corp. following the poison gas leak that killed 2,000 people.

Even Hospital Patients Flee Bhopal

By Sanjaya Hazarika
New York Times Service

BHOPAL, India — The emergency room at the Hamidip hospital was locked Thursday evening, and admissions were down to a trickle as scores of patients deserted the hospital and joined a swelling exodus of fearful residents out of the city.

The exodus began Wednesday hours after an official announced that detoxification of the poisonous methyl isocyanate at the U.S.-owned Union Carbide Corp. chemical plant here would begin Sunday.

No headcount was possible but informed estimates said that at least 100,000 of the city's 900,000 people had left within a 24-hour period, joining another 100,000 who fled immediately after the leak took place Dec. 2.

The hospital corridors, which last week were blocked by thousands of gasping victims, were free from patients Thursday.

A doctor in a women's ward reported that 20 patients of about 50 had left the ward Thursday at their own request. He added, however, that seriously ill patients were not allowed to be moved from the hospital.

But N.R. Bhandari, the hospital superintendent, said that many were leaving against medical advice.

"There is nothing we can do about such cases," Dr. Bhandari said. "Especially if they are not seriously ill."

The government-run Hamidip hospital has been the focus of a desperate medical struggle to save thousands of lives since the poisonous chemical leaked from the Union Carbide plant last week. He

and other health officials said that the hospital was providing a seven-day dose of free medicines to patients who were leaving.

Senior health officials announced, meanwhile, that doctors would not be allowed to go on leave or take vacations until the detoxification process was complete. That is likely to take at least four days.

Doctors at the Hamidip hospital said, however, that a few doctors and nurses have left their posts.

In one of a series of crises that the hospital has encountered since the chemical leak, junior doctors held a 21-hour work stoppage to protest the alleged assault on a senior physician by a local politician.

They returned to work Wednesday.

According to Dr. Bhandari, a major new problem has developed: All the cooks working at the doctor's houses have fled in panic.

On Thursday, he and other senior doctors sat with the 300 or so junior doctors still at the hospital and promised to feed and look after them.

He told a group of young doctors who visited his office that he has been promised the services of 12 cooks by the police department.

Dr. Bhandari said there were no plans to evacuate the hospital.

Referring to the closed emergency room, he said: "We can open it whenever patients come."

United Press International

BERN — The upper house of the Swiss Federal Assembly voted Thursday in favor of Switzerland joining the United Nations, clearing the way for a national referendum on the issue.

But government officials said that a plebiscite was unlikely to be arranged before 1986 or 1987 in view of an already heavy voting schedule next year. Opinion polls show a majority of Swiss opposed to membership in the world organization.

The vote in the 46-member Council of States was 24-16, with six members absent. It followed a similar vote in March in the 200-member National Council, the lower house.

For several years, the Federal Council, the seven-member govern-

ing cabinet, has tried to promote the idea of UN membership. It argues that Switzerland can no longer afford politically to remain outside the world's only universal organization dedicated to peace.

Conservative parties and other right-of-center groupings oppose membership because it would dilute Switzerland's traditional policy of armed neutrality.

Officials acknowledge that public opinion still leans against membership. The government wants to choose the best time for the vote.

Joining the UN would be a constitutional issue and therefore requires approval by a majority of both the popular vote and the 26 cantons, or states.

The only other major nonmembers are North Korea and South Korea.

United Press International

U.S. Aids Guatemalan Project

United Press International

GUATEMALA CITY — The U.S. Agency for International Development will provide \$1 million for Guatemala's "model villages" program, a project to resettle 40,000 Indians that has drawn sharp criticism from the Roman Catholic Church and human rights groups.

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2 Dissidents Charged With Treason in South Africa

Reuters

DURBAN, South Africa — Two anti-apartheid activists, arrested Wednesday as they left the British Consulate after seeking refuge there for three months, were charged in a Durban court Thursday with treason.

They are expected to be among eight defendants in a trial of government opponents set for next year. If convicted, they could face the death penalty.

Lawyers for the accused, who led opposition to a new constitution that continues to exclude the country's black majority from the central government, said the state intends to call 150 witnesses and expects the trial to last 18 months.

Archie Gumede, 72, a leader of the United Democratic Front, and Paul David, 40, an official of the Natal Indian Congress, were ordered held until Dec. 21 when the possibility of bail is scheduled to be discussed.

The other six defendants work for organizations affiliated with the Democratic Front, a multiracial group formed last year to oppose the constitution and apartheid.

The defendants also face charges of contravening sections of the Internal Security Act that forbid terrorism, sabotage, subversion and working with a banned organization.

Mr. Gumede, Mr. David and Billy Nair, another Natal Indian Congress member, left their sanctuary in the British Consulate on Wednesday after an order saying that they should be arrested and held without trial was withdrawn.

Mr. Gumede and Mr. David were arrested immediately after leaving the building as hundreds of blacks and Indians shouted support for them.

Mr. Nair, who was released earlier this year after serving 20 years in prison for sabotage, was allowed to go free. He addressed a political rally within minutes of leaving the consulate.

Hong Kong to Lose a Symbol

Reuters

HONG KONG — Hong Kong will lose a symbol of its British colonial status next year when the word "colony" disappears from its currency. A phrase saying that the holder is entitled to payment "or the equivalent in the currency of the colony" will not appear on the new bank notes. Under an agreement to be signed next week, Hong Kong will revert to Chinese sovereignty in 1997.

France's African Allies Uneasy

Chad, Possible Compromise With Libya Raise Concern

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France's difficulties in Chad and apparent willingness to compromise with Libya have sent a tremor of uneasiness through French relations with moderate African states whose leaders depend on France to support their economies and security, French officials and commentators say.

Any impression of French vacillation toward Libya is bound to have international and domestic repercussions because of France's special role in Africa.

About 7,500 French troops are stationed in Africa, the only significant Western military presence on the continent. French economic aid and political influence has protected moderate regimes in French-speaking African countries.

President François Mitterrand has denied there is a malaise about France's African policies. But Paris newspapers said Wednesday that France's sudden readiness to accept Libyan forces in Chad needed to be publicly clarified.

"French people routinely ignore foreign affairs, but an impression has been created of duplicity or amateurism or both," said a French diplomat who is critical of government policy. Unless this impression is dispelled, he said, it will be "politically damaging in Africa and electronically damaging in France."

Even the normally pro-Socialist daily Libération described French policy in Chad as going from "inconsistency to inexplicable silence."

The French government pro-

claimed last month that Libyan forces had withdrawn from Chad, leaving the country under the control of the government of President Hissène Habré. Now French officials say a Libyan contingent will remain in northern Chad to help the leader of the dissidents, Goukouni Oueddei.

Only a negotiated settlement between the two factions, the officials say, can provide a durable solution in Chad and help stabilize North Africa.

But this newly disclosed French view, diplomats said, has aroused fears among African leaders that France is moving toward acceptance of a de facto partition of Chad that would be a victory for Libya.

Doubts about French policy surfaced this week at a meeting in Burundi between Mr. Mitterrand and French-speaking African leaders.

Programmed to be a French diplomatic triumph, the African summit meeting turned into a political boomerang. Instead of arriving at the meeting with a solution in Chad, Mr. Mitterrand encountered African skepticism.

France's recently departed foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, was unceremoniously excluded from the trip, reportedly because of African skepticism over French policy in Chad.

The conference was boycotted by France's most important African friend, Félix Houphouët-Boigny, president of the Ivory Coast.

can be sent into space," possibly aboard the space shuttle.

René Klopferstein, 57, Swiss Music Conductor

MONTRÉAL, Switzerland (AP) — René Klopferstein, 57, Swiss conductor and former director of the Montréal International Music Festival, died while on a flight from the United States to Switzerland, his family announced Thursday.

In his early career, Mr. Klopferstein worked as a music critic and an artistic director for a record company, first coming to prominence as the conductor of the Montréal Orchestra in Salzburg. In 1967 he became director of the Montréal festival.

■ Other Deaths:

Jack Mercer, 74, who charmed generations of children as the voice of Popeye, Wimpy and Felix the Cat, Friday in New York.

Frank A. Goldsmith, 80, a professor

emeritus of psychology at Princeton University and former NATO adviser, Saturday.

Dr. Rensselaer W. Lee, 86, an authority on Renaissance and Baroque painting and the theory of art, Tuesday in Princeton, New Jersey, of complications after surgery for an aneurism.



The Associated Press

DAKAR, Senegal — The new government of Mauritania officially continued recognition on Thursday of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic of the Polisario Front guerrillas who are fighting for control of the Western Sahara.

The announcement on Mauritanian radio, monitored in Dakar, said the ruling military Committee for National Salvation nevertheless hoped for a negotiated solution in the territory, where Polisario guerrillas, backed by Algeria, have been fighting for years with Morocco.

The official communiqué also restated the reasons for Wednesday's coup, which removed Lieutenant Colonel Mohammed Khouna Ould Haidalla and brought the army chief of staff, Colonel Maouya Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya, to power.

"The policies were turned by the former president to serve his personal interests," the broadcast said.

It listed "bad management," "unemployment" and "blocking the wheels of state" as among Colonel Haidalla's failings.

The decision to recognize the Polisario came as something of a surprise. Colonel Taya, considered a moderate, has in the past expressed displeasure at Colonel Haidalla's favorable stance toward the Polisario.

The decision was certain to disappoint Morocco, which annexed the Western Sahara in 1975 and has been fighting a guerrilla war there ever since.

Mauritania, which took a portion of the region when Spain withdrew, was also fighting the guerrillas. But in 1979 it signed a truce with the Polisario and withdrew all claims to the land.

In February, Colonel Haidalla officially recognized the Saharan

Arab Democratic Republic, as the Polisario calls Western Sahara. The move resulted in the breaking of relations with Morocco.

Algeria, the Polisario's most ardent backer and Mauritania's ally, was certain to express relief at the decision. There was no immediate comment from Rabat or Algiers.

Last August, Morocco signed a "treaty of unity" with Libya. On Thursday, Libya announced its recognition of the new regime.

The deposed Mauritanian president, who was attending a French-African summit meeting in Burundi at the time of the coup, was reported to have returned Thursday to the Mauritanian capital of Nouakchott. Senegalese radio reported that he had been arrested.

Meanwhile, a curfew was in effect in Mauritania, and airports remained closed Thursday.

Reports from Nouakchott said the coup had little impact on the daily life in the nation of two million people.

Mauritanian radio's Thursday night broadcast said the decision to "restructure" the military committee was made "after an analysis of the current situation in Mauritania following a prolonged drought but also because of the fact that the toppled president headed a regime of waste and corruption in the country."

Briton Assails South Africa Mine Safety

Agence France-Presse

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's black miners live and work in appalling conditions which cannot be tolerated by miners anywhere in the world," according to a British miner who visited some South African mines.

In an interview with the South African Press Association here Wednesday, Roy Jones, a member of Britain's National Union of Mineworkers, said at the end of a monthlong tour of mines that living conditions in some were reminiscent of Nazi concentration camps.

Mr. Jones was the guest of South Africa's National Union of Mineworkers, which represents about 700,000 black workers. He said he was arrested in a black township in Orange Free State for

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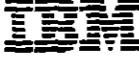
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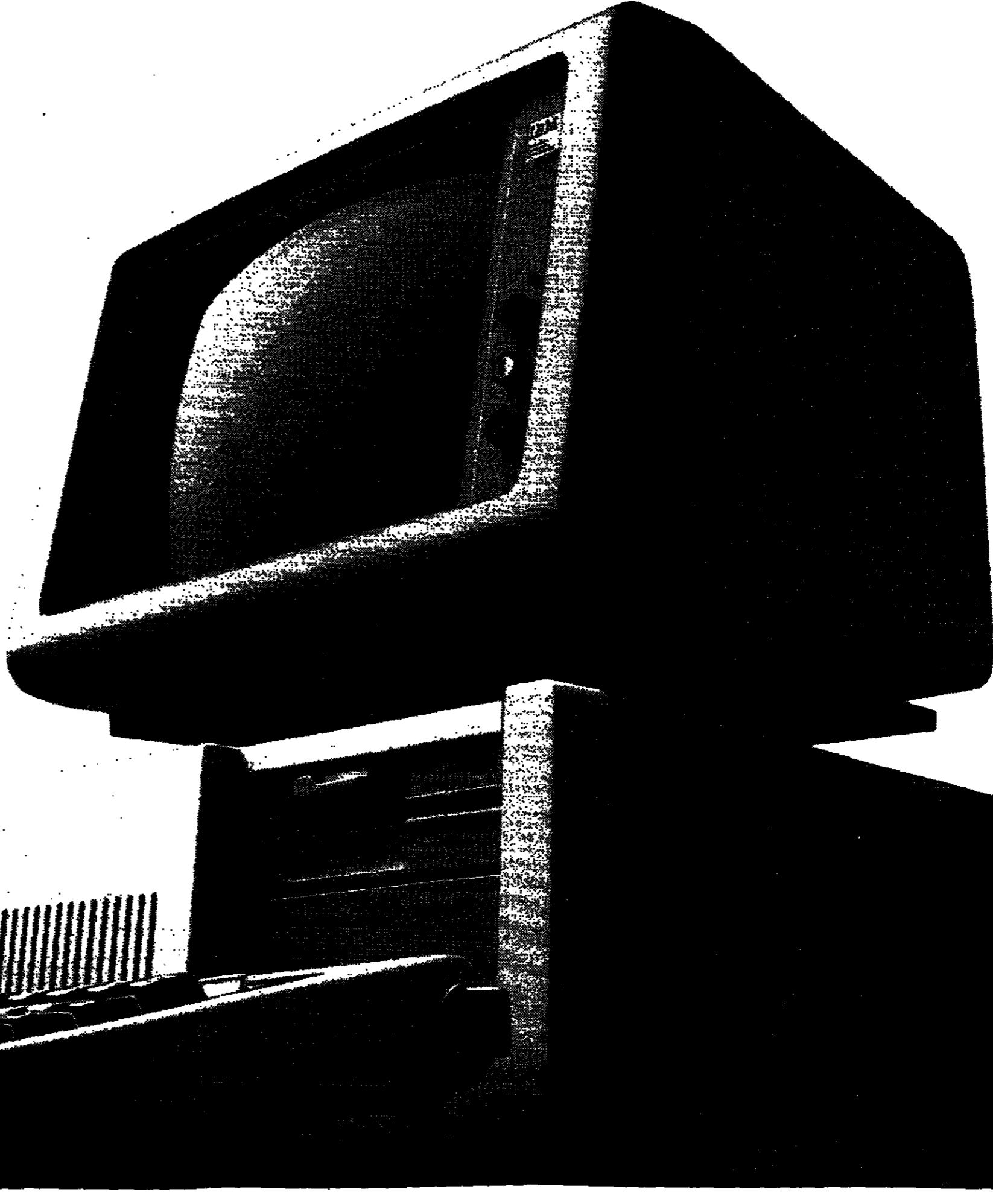
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WEEKEND

Dec. 14, 1984

Page 7

The Reticent Dynamism of Arthur Penn

PARIS — He is not prolific — only 10 films since "The Left Handed Gun" in 1958 — and he is not always cost-effective, despite such box-office smashers as "Bonnie and Clyde." But Arthur Penn is a highly respected director whose running shoes quietly follow a different

MARY BLUME

drummer. He has something to say in his pictures but often blushes when talking about it: a man both independent and humble.

He is a natural enthusiast who looks younger than he should in his sweater and chinos. He is all energy on the film set, fully in

control but enthusiastic and never bossy. The idea is to build up the actor's confidence. "Safety, that's it!" he says. He is shooting a thriller, "Target," in the Boulogne studios in Paris. When he calls "coupe," at the end of a shot that has gone especially well, it comes out "couPAY" to rhyme with hooray.

"Target," which is also being shot in West Germany and Texas, stars Gene Hackman in his third Penn film (with "Bonnie and Clyde" and "Night Moves"). Penn's films have ranged from "The Miracle Worker," the story of Helen Keller and her teacher, Annie Sullivan, to "Little Big Man" and the eccentric "Missouri Breaks," with Jack Palance and Marlon Brando. The films have a common thread, he says:

"Relationship with one's parents seems to be fairly consistent in most of my films." It is a theme that can encompass almost everything. "The family is the family and that seems to be the place where things have happened since ancient Greece."

In "Target," Hackman is an ordinary Dallas businessman whose wife (Gaye Hunnicut) is inexplicably kidnapped. Hackman and his son (Matt Dillon) follow her trail to Europe, and during the chase the son learns that his father is not what he has seemed to be all his life.

"It's a thriller, but there's much more to it than that," Penn says. "It's predicated on what many others long for, which would be the opportunity to re-examine one's parents while they are still alive rather than later.

Because of the compression that an espionage film has, it brings this about."

Penn was born in 1922 in Philadelphia to a watchmaker father of Russian descent. His parents separated when he was very young and he shuttled between Philadelphia and New York, living with neither parent between the ages of 9 and 11. At 14 he landed back in Philadelphia, where his 19-year-old brother, Irving, took him in hand. "He was very good about having this odd sibling," Arthur says.

Irving Penn is the eminent photographer, a craftsman of stillness. "Irving's view is in the title of his book, 'Moments Preserved.' Mine is the kinesthetic of life, the energy."

AT the end of World War II, Arthur Penn worked with a U.S. Army stage group in Paris with the director Joshua Logan. As a G.I. Bill student at Black Mountain, the distinguished arts college in North Carolina, he directed a play by Erik Satie put on by two faculty members, John Cage and Merce Cunningham, and starring Buckminster Fuller, with Elaine and Willem de Kooning in the supporting cast. "Sure it was a heady experience, but it was all rather matter-of-fact," Penn says. "Black Mountain wasn't structured; the line between teacher and student wasn't drawn."

Later, Penn became a pillar of the Actors Studio and still gives a course, with Eli Kazan and Joe Mankiewicz, in playwrighting and direction. For years he traveled between Broadway and Hollywood, but his last Broadway play, a sequel to "The Miracle Worker," lasted only a week.

"One of the things the film offers is volume and breadth. One of the things the theater in New York has been suffering from is penury. If you can find a two-character, one-set play in which one of the actors can also be stage manager, that's the optimum."

Still, Penn adds, "The theater gives me something to long for." Among European directors, he admires Peter Stein and, surprisingly, the extravagant Giorgio Strehler, who rarely allows text to inhibit a striking stage effect. "I know, but after you've done the kind of intense language thing I've done, you long to pull a rabbit out of a hat," Penn says.

Working in television early in his career, he won the confidence of such surly egomaniacs as Jerry Lewis simply by showing his trustworthy enthusiasm, and he went on to become a director of dramas in what has been called the golden age of TV drama. His first film, "The Left Handed Gun," with Paul Newman as Billy the Kid, has been called a Freudian western.

"It was called too psychological," Penn says. "I don't know what degree is 'too.'" It was promptly spotted and admired by the leading French critics — André Bazin, François Truffaut, and the Cahiers du Cinéma group.

"In the late '50s, Penn and Kubrick were definitely seen as the people

who were renewing American cinema, which was in a terrible slump," says the French critic and historian Michel Ciment. While Penn's next picture, "The Miracle Worker," was a success, "Mickey One," with Warren Beatty as a terrified, hunted man, sank in the United States. Ciment says the French took it as confirmation of Penn's originality. It has been called an existential thriller.

"'Mickey One' was youthful excess," Penn says. "I was really enraptured with the medium and I pressed it further than I should have. I knew what I was doing but I didn't always do the clearest version of what I was doing. I used ambiguity excessively."

Penn has always reflected his period. "Bonnie and Clyde," while set in the 1930s, was really about the violence of the '60s. "Alice's Restaurant" (1969) was an affectionate hug to the flower generation which he says, has indelibly changed our attitude to war. But "Mickey One," he says, while made in 1965, was in part influenced by the silence of the McCarthy era.

"Through the McCarthy era there was that self-imposed silence because people were unwilling to speak out and risk giving up their material possessions. That was the point about Mickey being bought."

WHATEVER his concepts, Penn always makes genre films — thrillers, westerns, crime stories. Yet the result is offbeat, even marginal. "They tend to drift off from the mainstream and hover on the edge of that strange thing of being indescribable," he says. He dislikes the cop-out phrase "cult film," which directors often use to describe a flop. "Which cult do you belong

to?" he inquires, putting on a long, pious expression. "The 'Mickey One' cult."

There are plenty of films he wishes he had made, especially "The Godfather." "But I know I couldn't have done it as well" as Francis Coppola, he says. From the genocide of "Little Big Man" to the fights between Helen and Annie in "The Miracle Worker," his films contain a good deal of violence, and it irritates Penn, a gentle man, to be thought of as favoring violence. It simply has its uses, he says, to show "a kind of interpenetration between one kind of perception and another. It can also show life in all its wretchedness."

In 1972, while filming the Munich Olympics, Penn and his wife witnessed the killing of 11 Israeli athletes by Palestinian terrorists. He did not make any films for five years in the '70s but says there is no connection: He simply wanted to be with his wife, a family therapist, and watch his son and daughter grow up. "We had a marvelous time. It was quite the reverse of alienation."

Penn says he is very lazy when he is not working and likes to drive a tractor around his property in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where he grows weeds. On the set he is a dynamo, but an unobtrusive one.

The day's shooting for "Target" takes place in a replica of the dining room of a modest Paris hotel, where Hackman and Dillon sit alone at a table. There will be nothing picturesque about Peru's Paris: "It will just be an expedient, ordinary place." When he shot in the beautiful Palais Royal gardens, his camera was turned away from the trees and into the shop fronts.

Today's scene is essential because it is the first hint that Gene Hackman gives to his son, Matt Dillon, that he is not the ordinary fellow he has always seemed to be. Hackman plays with implausible perfection; Dillon falters. Penn talks to him, smiling: The effect is complicity, not direction. As he walks away from the actors for another take, Penn says warmly, "That's great. Great. Great."

The next take isn't great and Penn clearly didn't expect it to be. When he senses that he has worked Dillon to the right pitch of intensity and vehemence, Penn doesn't just call out "action." He calls, "action, ATTACK!" Dillon attacks. The take is good and there is no doubt that Penn's final "coupe" rhymes with hooray.



Arthur Penn, left, on the set with Gene Hackman and Matt Dillon.

Hungary's Refugee Musical Voice

by Alan Levy

MARL, West Germany — Whether playing Carnegie Hall in New York or the Musical Summer concerts in the courtyard of Vienna's City Hall, the Philharmonia Hungarica is often mistaken for and sometimes reviewed as a touring orchestra from Budapest. "Eighty percent of the public think we live behind the Iron Curtain," says its first violinist, Veronika Sas. The musicians' fan mail often goes to Budapest, whence it is rarely forwarded. For the Philharmonia Hungarica is, in reality, a world-class émigré orchestra founded in Vienna in 1957 in the ashes of the previous year's Hungarian uprising and resident for a quarter of a century in this coal-and-chemical city of 50,000 in the Ruhr.

"The Philharmonia Hungarica is the most successful example of a cultural transplant," says Yehudi Menuhin, the violinist, an early and frequent soloist with the orchestra. "The generous host country showed hardly a trace of the rejection syndrome. The graft was accepted and supported and it brought richness, wealth, and beauty to Germany and to the world." Menuhin sees the orchestra's saga as part of the eternal paradox of "good that comes out of evil."

In the dark days of December 1956, a young Hungarian conductor named Zoltan Rozsnyai, who had escaped from his homeland during October's uprising, had the inspiration to assemble some 70 symphonic musicians from the refugee camps of Austria and the back rooms and divided apartments of Vienna. Objective: to put together an orchestra. Strong on winds but weak on strings, Rozsnyai ran into the Vienna orchestra on her second day in the West. She had just fled Hungary on foot, trudging through snow while wearing her fur coat and two dresses and carrying her violin, music scores, a braid of hair, and one change of clothes — only to find that Viennese orchestras at that time didn't hire women as musicians. (The Vienna Philharmonic still doesn't.) "You're here!"

Rozsnyai exclaimed, "Now we have an orchestra!"

With support from the conductors Karl Bohm and Josef Krips and the composers Gottfried von Einem and Nicolas Nabokov, the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, the International Refugee Commission and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, among others, Rozsnyai obtained funds in early 1957 for a 100-day trial, during which time a hotel in the spa of Baden bei Wien was Philharmonia Hungarica's base.

That March, Rozsnyai smuggled a two-word message, "ORCHESTRA EXISTS," from Baden to his favorite concertmaster, Erwin Ramer, in Budapest. Ramer, one of nine founding members still active in Philharmonia Hungarica, remembers taking the news to a contact in the Hungarian Ministry of Culture and telling him: "I have a wife and three children. Either you give me a passport or we'll have to go on foot." His friend shuddered and suggested that, to avoid suspicion, he would grant a visa to the entire Hungarian Radio String Quartet, of which Ramer was one-fourth, and their families for a mythical concert tour in the West.

Via Ramer, Rozsnyai searched for sanctuary in West Germany, but already fled to Austria. "The cellist had left behind his instrument," he recalls, "so the other musician and I brought it out, too, with our families and belongings." Upon his return to the United States, sent a one-page note and soon PH's members were virtually persona non gratae. "When we were poor," says Sas, "we were those nice, unfortunate little Hungarians, but now we were competition. The day I could afford to buy my own furniture was the day I became a threat to my neighbors."

While their Viennese manager, Heinrich Kraus, searched for sanctuary in affluent West Germany, PH played a 1958 tour of Italy, the Netherlands, France and West Germany, aware that the success of its German debut on May 28 might matter to its future. A triumphant Paris debut on May 27 (Dorati conducting and Menuhin playing Bartók and Beethoven) augured well for the next night in Bad Godesberg. On the night of May 27-28, however, Charles de Gaulle returned to power and, in the tension of the military and civilian revolt in Algeria, France's frontiers were temporarily sealed.

The musicians and lighter instruments left on the last train that got through to West Germany, but a truck with heavier instruments was halted at the border. On the afternoon of May 28, using a borrowed sound truck, Kraus cruised the road between Bonn and Bad Godesberg implored motorists to lend PH their ears and their drums, basses and cellos. As instruments arrived backstage were tried and tuned, a gitter-

ing, prominent and punctual audience assembled out front. When PH needed another hour, that night's soloist, the violin virtuoso Joseph Szigeti, went on stage and serenaded the crowd with unprogrammed Bach sonatas.

In early 1959, PH played two concerts in Marl, then a loosely linked confederation of nine remote villages and 37,000 inhabitants between Essen and Münster. A few months later, while on its first American tour, the orchestra learned it would lose its Rockefeller and Ford funding. But a savior had materialized in the form of Marl's culturally ambitious mayor, Rudolf Heiland, whose name in German means "savior." With financing by city, state and federal governments, PH became the official orchestra of the "City of Marl," which now boasts that it is the "Home of Philharmonia Hungarica." UNESCO chipped in by building PH a housing project for its members, with the actor Yul Brynner, in his role of UN special emissary, laying the cornerstone.

Working in television early in his career, he won the confidence of such surly egomaniacs as Jerry Lewis simply by showing his trustworthy enthusiasm, and he went on to become a director of dramas in what has been called the golden age of TV drama. His first film, "The Left Handed Gun," with Paul Newman as Billy the Kid, has been called a Freudian western.

"It was called too psychological," Penn says.

"It was a heady experience, but it was all rather matter-of-fact," Penn says. "Black Mountain wasn't structured; the line between teacher and student wasn't drawn."

As the orchestra's success mounted with radio and TV exposure and European tours with Dorati, the Austrian musicians' union took note and soon PH's members were virtually persona non gratae. "When we were poor," says Sas, "we were those nice, unfortunate little Hungarians, but now we were competition. The day I could afford to buy my own furniture was the day I became a threat to my neighbors."

While their Viennese manager, Heinrich Kraus, searched for sanctuary in affluent West Germany, PH played a 1958 tour of Italy, the Netherlands, France and West Germany, aware that the success of its German debut on May 28 might matter to its future. A triumphant Paris debut on May 27 (Dorati conducting and Menuhin playing Bartók and Beethoven) augured well for the next night in Bad Godesberg. On the night of May 27-28, however, Charles de Gaulle returned to power and, in the tension of the military and civilian revolt in Algeria, France's frontiers were temporarily sealed.

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The previous Mexican president, José López Portillo, wanted to place Mateo in the Senate, where the Institutional Revolutionary Party that has ruled Mexico since the end of the revolution period.

But Mateo is not in close contact with Diego, and he questions that the confederation helps the campesinos. "In Chiapas, there are coffee plantations that have same conditions they had in 1910," when the revolution began, Mateo says.

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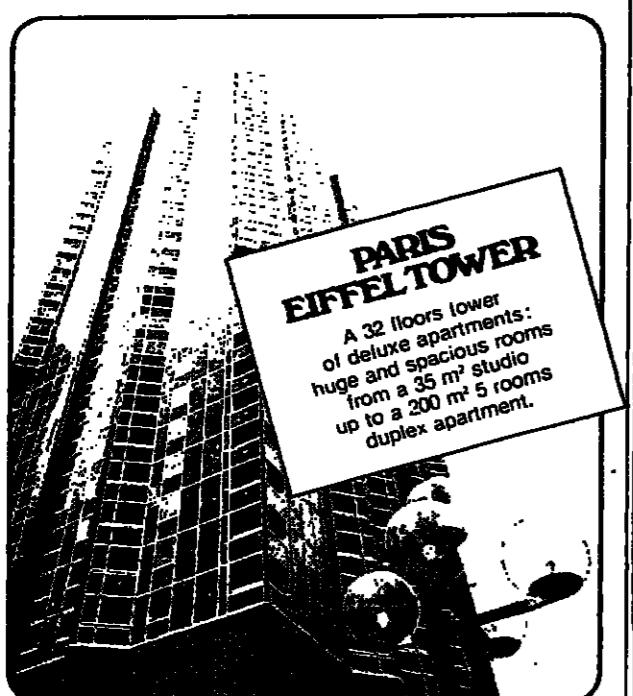
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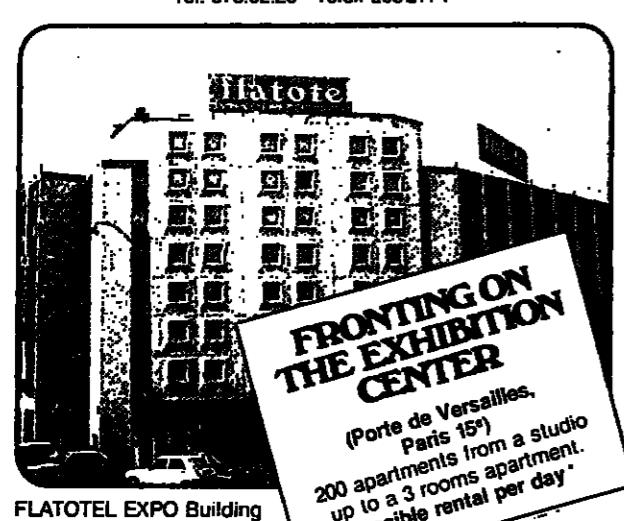
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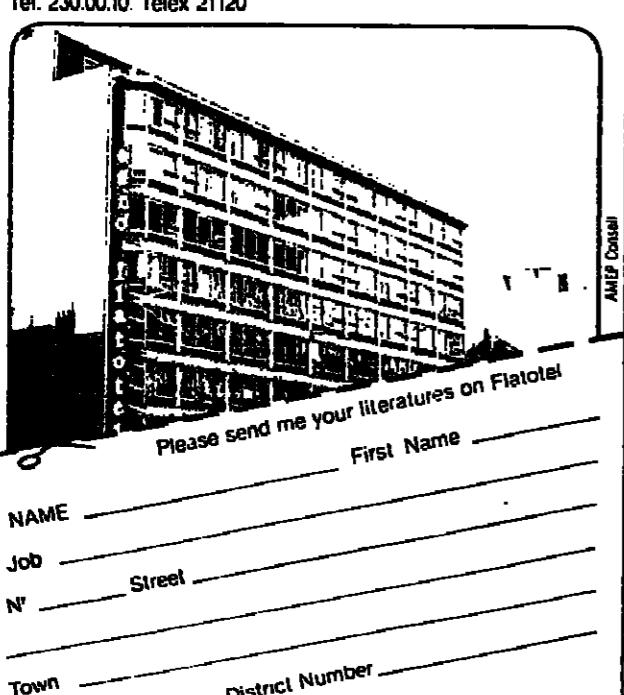
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AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Bösendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51).
RECITALS — Dec. 17: Uta Breit/Elisabeth Rupertsberger/Bettina Gradinger violin, Jutta Behar piano (Grieg, Mozart).
Dec. 18: Christian Krattenthaler piano (Beethoven, Chopin).
CONCERT — Dec. 17: René Kollo tenor, Irwin Gage piano (Schubert, Wagner).
Museum für Münzkunst (tel: 93.45.41).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 20: "Medieval Art from Sachsen Monasteries."
Staatsoper (tel: 52.32.40).
OPERA — Dec. 18: "The Escape from the Seraglio" (Mozart).
Dec. 21: "Così Fan Tutte" (Mozart).
Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.37).
MUSICAL — Dec. 19 and 20: "Cats" (Lloyd Webber).
Wolkspalast (tel: 53.24.00).
OPERA — Dec. 16: "La Bohème" (Puccini).
Dec. 18: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Royal Flemish Opera (tel: 233.66.55).
OPERA — Dec. 15 and 21: "Samson et Dalila" (Sam-Saint-Saëns).
BRUSSELS, BelleVue Museum (tel: 311.44.25).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 20: "Musico-Operas" (tel: 217.22.11).
OPERA — Dec. 18 and 21: "Pelléas et Mélisande" (Debussy).
Palais des Beaux Arts (tel: 511.29.95).
CONCERTS — Dec. 16: Belgian National Orchestra, Pierre Alain Volonteri piano (Schumann).
Dec. 20: Belgian National Orchestra, Mendi Rodan conductor (Corelli, Bach).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Tivoli Hall (tel: 15.22.20).
BALLET — Dec. 15 and 17: "Fire Temperament" (Balanchine, Hindemith).
MUSICAL — Dec. 15-19: "Guys and Dolls" (Swing, Burrows, Loesser).
OPERA — Dec. 19: "Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
Barbican Art Gallery — To Jan. 6: "Christmas".
To Jan. 7: "Folk Nativities of the World".
Barbican Hall — Dec. 15: New Concert Orchestra, Richard Balcombe conductor (Gibert & Silvan).
Dec. 16: London Sinfonietta, Richard Hickox conductor (Handel).
Dec. 17, 18, 20: Orchestra of St. John's Square, John Lubbock conductor (Bach).
CONCERT — Dec. 17 and 20: London Symphony Orchestra, Richard Hickox conductor, Richard Jackson baritone (Rossini, Williams).
Dec. 19: London Symphony Orchestra and the King's Singers (Christmas Concert).
Dec. 21: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Arthur Davison conductor (Offenbach, Borodin).
Barbican Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company Dec. 15, 17-22: "Peter Pan" (Barrie).
British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).
EXHIBITIONS — Dec. 17-21: "Empresses of the Romanovs" (the Fabergé Collection); "Paintings from 1880-1933"; To March 10: "The Golden Age of Anglo-Saxon Art: 966-1066".
Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 6: "Henri Matisse Sculpture and Drawings".

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49).
BALLET — Dec. 15: "Nutcracker" (Ivanov, Tchaikovsky).
Dec. 21: "Les Intermittences du Coeur" (Petit, Debussy, Wagner).
OPERA — Dec. 17: "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini).
Dec. 18: "Hänsel und Gretel" (Humperdinck).
COLOGNE, Museum für Ostasiatische Kunst (tel: 40.50.38).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 13: "Korean Art".
Oper der Stadt (tel: 21.25.81).
OPERA — Dec. 15: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).

WEEKEND

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TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 20 and 21): "Hänsel und Gretel" (Humperdinck).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 19: "Modern Masters from the Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection."

ROYAL OPERA (tel: 240.10.66).
BALLET — To Jan. 30: "Nutcracker" (Ivanov, Tchaikovsky).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 20: "The Spirit of Christmas with the Nutcracker Prince."

FRANKFURT, Oper Frankfurt (tel: 25.26.20).
BALLET — Dec. 21: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).

OPERA — Dec. 19: "La Bohème" (Puccini).

Dec. 20: "Manon Lescaut" (Puccini).

ALICE OPER (tel: 134.04.00).
CONCERTS — Dec. 16 and 17: New Irish Chamber Orchestra (Christmas Concert).

Dec. 18: "The Young Lindsay Singers (Christmas Concert for Young People).

Royal Dublin Society (tel: 68.06.45).
CONCERTS — Dec. 19-21: RTE Concert Orchestra, Janos Farkas conductor (Handel).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 17 and 18: "United Artists Christmas Exhibition."

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TRAVEL

Christmas Shopping: In Spanish Streets and Swiss Airports

by Mary Peirson Kennedy

MADRID — Christmas shopping in Madrid comes in all sizes and prices; it is leisurely for Spaniards traditionally exchanging gifts on Jan. 6, so there is no frenetic last-minute rush before Christmas — and, as Spain abounds in artisans and artists, it is an adventure for the person who is looking for that special and different present.

The large department stores in Madrid stay open all day. The small shops are open from 9:30 or 10:00 A.M. to 1:30 or 2:00 P.M. and from 5:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M. They usually close Saturday afternoons.

The Puerta del Sol, in the center of Madrid, is where Spaniards gather at the stroke of midnight on Dec. 31 to eat 12 grapes for good luck in the New Year. It is also the center of sales for the Christmas lottery (drawn Dec. 22; tickets sell for as little as 200 pesetas, or about \$1.20). Streets, wide and narrow, fan out around this huge plaza. In Espoz y Mina, at No. 3, you will find Guantines Luque, a shop devoted to gloves. In business for more than 100 years, it offers mittens, fur-lined gloves, and gloves of velvet, lace, crocheted cotton and silk. The largest selection is in leather. Prices range from 1,000 to 5,000 pesetas. There are gay, polka-dotted leather gloves at 2,800 pesetas; lace opera gloves at 1,500; brightly colored mittens for 1,000. Sizes range from extra large to extra small. (Tel: 222-3287)

At No. 12 on the same street is Cuchillerías Simón, a store that specializes in anything that cuts — hunting knives in all sizes and shapes, kitchen knives (priced from 1,300 pesetas for a single knife to 46,000 pesetas for an elaborate set) and more than 200 types of scissors (including mustache, baby's fingernail, and paper scissors) priced from 600 to 1,100 pesetas (tel: 222-9851). And if you subscribe to the superstition that you must not give a gift that cuts without giving money with it, go on a Sunday morning to the old-coin shops in the nearby Plaza Mayor and buy a silver coin from the time of Carlos V, or a Roman or Greek coin for anywhere from 300 to 300,000 pesetas.

Calle Cruz also starts at the Puerta del Sol. At No. 23 is what may be the only authentic cape shop left in Spain, Sesilia, now run by a third generation of tailors. The traditional cape sold there is made of special wool woven by artisans in Béjar, in Salamanca province. Though there is no claim that the

cape is waterproof, it does take a great deal of rain to dampen them. Picasso and Miró wore Sesilia capes, and Liberace has more than one. The woman's classic cape with a hood is a half circle, and the man's is a full circle, but both have the dramatic front panel, or *embocadura*, that allows the wearer to wrap the cape around his body and protect the face. The capes begin at 20,000 pesetas and go as high as 58,000 for embroidered ones. The classic models for men and women range from 25,000 to 32,000 pesetas. (Tel: 231-6840)

A few blocks away, at Carrera San Jerónimo 30, the descendants of Luis Mirá still make Christmas candies — marzipan and turron. Here you will find a crowd — for the Madrileño, Christmas is not Christmas without turron from Casa Mirá. Perhaps the most popular are those of almond, peanut or dried fruit. The candy sells for 2,040 pesetas a kilogram (2.2 pounds). (Tel: 429-6796)

THE many tiny streets that emanate from the nearby Plaza Mayor feature such interesting shops as Maravillas, at Calle de la Sal 3, where, for 18,000 to 55,000 pesetas, you can indulge your longing for a bullfighter's outfit. Have one made to order; it will be ready in three days. Specializing in regional costumes, ballet and dance clothes, this tiny shop also has authentic regional dolls, from 490 to 2,500 pesetas. (Tel: 266-5248)

The Magenta at Huertas 61, (not far from the Prado museum) is worth a visit. It is where young Madrileños go if they are house-furnishing on a budget. Daniela Boyano, the *directora* and an interior decorator, has collected things from all over, and the shop serves as an outlet for an artist's commune near Madrid. Copies of ancient sundials from Madrid's Naval Museum range from 1,200 to 3,000 pesetas; framed, dried plants cost from 750 to 40,000 pesetas. Plaster of Paris heads of provocative-looking women in period dress have proved to be a best-selling item (about 2,750 pesetas apiece) as have copies of antique earrings that sell for 375 to 1,850 pesetas.

Also note the wooden toys and puzzles for children: herb colognes for each zodiac sign (900 pesetas each); for the nonsmoker, a pleasant-smelling herb mixture that, placed in an ashtray, burns on contact with cigarettes or cigars and absorbs odors (900 pesetas). It is open only from 3:30 P.M. to 9:00

P.M. weekdays and 10:00 A.M. to 1:30 P.M. Saturdays. (Tel: 429-7040 or 429-3033)

Madrid's most elegant shopping is around Calle Serrano and Calle Goya and the Barrio Salamanca. At Bucarán, Conde de Aranda 21, the artificial and the natural in the floral world blend together so well that it is hard to tell the difference. The shop's specialty treats ferns and palm trees are killed to "last forever." There is a huge collection of real and artificial Christmas decorations, with wreaths beginning at 4,000 pesetas. A tree of gold and silver shells is 6,500 pesetas, and table centerpieces begin at 2,875 pesetas and go up to 10,000 pesetas. The course costs 6,500 pesetas and includes materials. (Tel: 435-4070)

And for the woman who has everything? At Conde de Aranda 6, is Berta de la Cruz's tiny shop, which devotes itself to handmade underwear, nightgowns and baby clothes. As Berta de la Cruz explains, "There are very few women left in Spain who dedicate themselves to this art anymore, and when they go, we will go out of business." A classic slip can come with lots of lace or a little and sell for 36,000 pesetas; a christening dress is 38,000, a nightgown 2,800, and a tiny dress for a new grandchild, 5,800. Everything is made to order. If you bring in a piece of antique lace, the shop will use it on your slip or nightgown or baby's dress. (Tel: 435-4102)

Around the corner, at Claudio Coello 16, is Arribas, a pottery shop devoted to Spanish pottery and full of unusual and decorative items. Copies of ancient pharmacy jars, with flower script, sell for 1,000 to 1,600 pesetas, and hanging wall planters are 400 pesetas. Pots, bowls, jars and mugs copied from items found in archaeological sites go for 400 to 900 pesetas; unglazed jars big enough for Ali Baba and his 40 thieves are 7,000 pesetas each; a trumpet that will blast across the room is 500 pesetas, and children's pottery banks are 150 pesetas.

For a last-minute present there is VIPS, open every day until 3:00 A.M. at the corner of Velázquez and Ortega y Gasset, where you can buy exotic foods, gimmicks, toys, gadgets, records and tapes. (Tel: 262-8438)

If you want to donate to a charity, contact L'Ayuda en Acción, at Calle Caracas 21, Madrid 28010, which helps children around the world; or Pro Juventud at Calle del Pez, 27, Madrid 01010, an organization that combats destructive cults and helps families whose members are involved in them. (Tel: 231-0950)

by Mavis D. Guinard

THOSE far snowflakes so eagerly awaited by skiers are finally falling in the Alps. Below the snowline, in most Swiss cities, they turn into rain and sleet.

On such days, any sensible Swiss housewife stays home to bake cookies. But travelers don't have the choice. Though Christmas shopping is heavier in downtown stores, one way to beat the weather is to use airport shopping facilities.

There is more to Geneva's Cointrin Airport and to Zurich's Kloten Airport than the tax-free lures of perfume, liquor and tobacco in the transit area.

Kloten is a shopper's paradise. In two terminals and four levels, 16 shops are open every day but Christmas from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. There are plenty of pushcarts and comfortable seats, and the tearooms are convenient for a break. There are also two banks and a post office.

There is a train from Zurich's main station every 20 minutes. On the Bahnhof shopping level, Martiniello's grocery displays fruits and vegetables, even Swiss-grown kiwis. A more typical gift might be the raclette grill with individual melting pans for 96 Swiss francs (\$38) or, for 110 francs, a fondue set complete with ceramic pot, burner, six long-handled forks and two packages of cheese mix. From their wine shelves you may select a strong, dry, white Fendant du Valais to serve chilled with the fondue (\$1.30 francs).

To add some oompah-oompah background to your party, Air Music Record Shop on the Plaza level suggests a roundup of Alpine music from bands all over Switzerland playing accordions, alpenhorns, cellos, mouth organs and slapping broomsticks (27 francs). The pop-rock crowd might prefer Polo Hofer's newest record, Polo Vinyl (24 francs).

No one will forgive you if you forget to bring back some Swiss chocolate. The most luxurious are the *truffes du jour* brought daily to Confiserie Sprungli from its Parade Platz headquarters. A single truffle costs about 1 franc. The saleslady will also wrap and mail ready-made assortments such as the No. 1 selection (12 francs), the VIP choice (11 francs) or the Top Ten favorites (9 francs).

Standard brands are stocked at the news-paper kiosk along with nostalgic postcards (50 centimes) that would be great as Christmas cards with their reproductions of old black-star sapphires and 32 diamond chips

(30,000 francs). This modern creator became famous for a cunning ring: The wearer's finger locks the semi-precious beads into the mount (in silver, 280 francs, in gold, 750). Each is sold with a 13-millimeter (half-inch) steel bearing and one 25-franc "head" in a tiny green suede pouch. Among the 25-franc stones in an array of 20 colors is an Alpine quartz that might have been cut off a glacier.

The ever-present Swiss bank will, of course, change money, but will also sell you a miniature gold bar (an almost stamp-sized 5-grain ingot is quoted at 155 francs). Far cheaper are more mundane metals at Coutellerie du Mont Blanc: pewter artifacts, copper pans, and Swiss knives with steel blades that do everything but yodel (from 12.20 francs to 59 francs).

Bern has no airport shop but is blessed with arcades on its main shopping street. At Sturzenegger's on Marktgasse are the miniature cotton blouses that Heidi wears in the movies, with eyelet-edged collars (29.50 francs) or sprays of embroidered flowers (32.50 francs).

More rustic tableware of woven linen can be found at the Swiss Heimatwerk, (Kramgasse 61) alongside leather belts with fancy brass insets (36 francs) now worn with ski clothes or the overblouses sported by the Swiss Olympic athletes (67 francs).

Or consider hand-crafted wooden crèche figures (carved animals are 34 francs, people are 64), or wooden toys (a stable full of farm animals is 325 francs). Large wooden knitting needles (3 to 9 francs) are stuck in balls of handspun wool from Eviolène. Intricate cutout Alpine scenes known as *découpages* start at 220 francs for originals; small reproductions on Christmas cards are 2.80 francs.

Further down the street at Gerechtigkeitsgasse 73 (same street, new name), Vitrine concentrates on handcrafted glass and wood from modern designers. Here, a *découpage* is printed on the jacket of Hannes Meyer's Alpine Christmas tunes (27 francs).

All the folklore gives a bright impression of Alpine life, but for many of Heidi's and Peter's descendants, the outlook is darker. To help needy mountain folk — numbered at 16,270 last year — during the harsh winter months, the Secours Suisse d'Hiver asks for help. Donations should be sent to Postal Checking Account No. 80-8955, Clausiusstrasse 45, Zurich 8006 (tel: 01-252-3860). Your gift will go for clothes, bedding, sewing machines or food.

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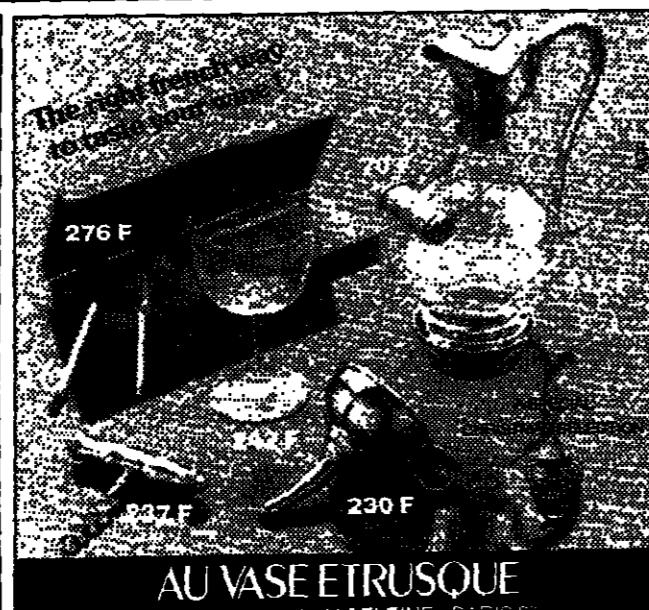
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Compensation for Bhopal

First the air was filled with poison. Then it was filled with lawyers — lawyers from other places, descending in airplanes with the hope of turning the awful misery to advantage. Where are you? Mark Twain, Charles Dickens, when we need you? Who else could do justice to the kind of justice" being pursued in this unhappy scene in the city, survivors of the chemical gas disaster mourn their dead. Hospitals and health centers struggle to treat the injured and dying. The bodies of dead animals litter the streets. Mother Teresa visits the sick and mourning, and counsels forgiveness. And in the midst of it all there are: rival teams of American lawyers competing for clients.

The best known of the would-be claimants' representatives is, of course, Melvin Belli. "You can't lose a case like this," Mr. Belli is quoted as saying. "The only question is the amount of damages." Mr. Belli hopes to collect \$15 billion for his clients in a class-action suit filed in West Virginia, where Union Carbide, which owned 51 percent of the Bhopal subsidiary corporation, runs a similar pesticide plant.

Mr. Belli will not be without competitors. The Bhopal city government has hired a team of liability lawyers to represent it in a Connecticut suit. That team, which has as its slogan "Get Union Carbide," says it has already signed up 7,000 plaintiffs and is going for 20,000. Another legal group, from Los Angeles, is organizing a suit to be filed in New York. Not only lawyers would prefer to sue in the jurisdiction where a disaster has occurred, since local juries are most sympathetic to the victim's plight, and where judges are most familiar with applicable law. But suits adjudicated by U.S. courts — even though they would typically apply Indian law and standard in assigning blame and assessing individual damages — are expected to produce

much more lucrative punitive damage awards. If adjudication plays out according to the usual U.S. model, you can expect three results: Many victims will not be compensated for years. Awards will vary in quixotic fashion depending on who was represented by whom in what suit. And lawyers will end up with some from 30 to 50 percent of the take.

Sizable punitive damages, which are not insurable, could bankrupt the parent and the subsidiary company's 13 other Indian plants, thus further delaying and limiting payments.

At best it will be hard to reach a fair settlement. The causes of the gas leakage may be hard to establish. There will be difficult questions about the appropriate basis for assessing damages and the relative responsibility of Union Carbide, the subsidiary and the Indian government — which required Union Carbide to produce its pesticides locally, set and monitored safety and environmental standards and owns the land on which squatters settled after the plant was built. Even determining victims and relatives will be hard, since many bodies were cremated before identification.

Viewing this situation as a case of "the great Union Carbide and the poor Indian," as Mr. Belli sees it, is not likely to be the best way either to achieve just treatment for the victims of this horrifying disaster or to reduce the dangers involved in the production and use of pesticides throughout the world. While acknowledging that the Bhopal chemical gas disaster will haunt his company for years, Union Carbide's chairman, Warren B. Anderson, expressed the hope this week that some way could be found to help victims and their families quickly. That — together with finding ways to avert similar disasters in the future — strikes us as the first order of business.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Upstairs to Arms Control

The big news in arms control is that Paul Nitze has moved from the fifth to the seventh floor of the State Department. That gives Secretary of State George Shultz easy access to some of the weapons expertise and bureaucratic skill he needs to take charge of nuclear diplomacy — if only President Reagan will now guard the secretary's other flanks.

Mr. Nitze is better placed upstairs because the department's elevators are slow but because the opponents of arms control, all over this administration, are fast. For four years they have stymied every genuine effort at negotiation, outrunning the few officials, like Mr. Nitze, who thought Mr. Reagan sincerely wanted to reach accord with the Russians.

Making Mr. Nitze a chief adviser to Mr. Shultz instead of just Euromissil negotiator was one good way for the president to point a new direction. A veteran of the bipartisan teams that managed national security affairs a generation ago, Mr. Nitze has had for improving rather than abandoning arms treaties a record of success. He has been venturesome in probing for agreement, as in his 1982 walk in the Geneva woods with his Soviet counterpart, but he was repeatedly shackled from above.

Mr. Nitze will be advising on the whole range of issues that Mr. Shultz and Andrei Gromyko are to explore next month, including space weapons and intercontinental missiles. In designing a new negotiating approach, he will presumably outweigh those outrank the more reluctant officials in the Arms Control agency and the Pentagon. At the location of

his new office should impress the bureaucrats in Moscow as well as in Washington.

But none of this will disarrange the cabal of officials who prefer an all-out weapons race and look upon negotiations as a sop to the faint-hearted. For most of Mr. Reagan's first term they had the inside track at the White House, pushing formulas they knew the Russians could never accept upon a president predisposed to spur compromise.

Mr. Reagan now says he wants to end the tensions thus produced, in part because the rapid military spending that they facilitated has, for budget reasons, passed its peak.

By strengthening Mr. Shultz's hand and involving himself in the planning for negotiations, Mr. Reagan presumably seeks to end the incoherence. Yet these procedural changes cannot reconcile the analytical differences among key officials. Only the president can finally insist that his team accept the present strategic balance as satisfactory and worth stabilizing. Only the president can order a retreat from the "star wars" defense planning that threatens to incite a headlong new weapons competition. Only the president can settle for that level of uncertainty in agreements that he finds preferable to no agreement.

It remains to be seen whether he will stand guard over the Shultz-Nitze preparations and resolve the internal arguments in ways that support rather than frustrate the negotiators. But without these timely first steps, no fair test of Soviet attitudes was imaginable.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Union Carbide "Unconvincing"

There is absolutely no way in which the parent company can absolve itself of even the most basic legal responsibility for the Bhopal disaster. Of course, faced as it is with multibillion-dollar lawsuits, its attempt to minimize its responsibility is understandable. But the Indian government, governments in other Third World countries and the American public (which is the real judge) must not be deceived by its legal babbling into exonerating it. The attempt by the top management of Union Carbide to shift all the blame for the Bhopal tragedy onto the management of its Indian branch is childish, to say the least. And it is also totally unconvincing.

— The Times of India (Bombay).

Hijackers Have Had Their Day

The reprehensible method of plane hijackings was started by Palestinians and was initially aimed against Israel. It soon caught on and was directed against other Western nations. It has now rebounded on Arab nations.

One lesson from the horror that followed the hijacking of the Kuwaiti airbus is that a "martyred" terrorist constitutes less of a threat to civilized mankind than a live one, whether at liberty or under constraint.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

FROM OUR DEC. 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: "Suicide of England and Wales?"

LONDON — The Registrar-General's report on the birthrate for 1908 is discussed. The Standard sat: "The birth-rate in England and Wales is below that of the previous ten years, and is barehighter than that for 1907, which was the last on record. The decline in the past thirty years is startling." The Daily News remarks: "The decline in the marriage rate persists, at the age at which men and women marry continues to go up. Both these factors throw soft light on the decline in the birth-rate, for it would tend to keep the birth-rate down. But it would be a very rash thing to suggest that they are a complete explanation, just as such as it would be a rash thing to dispense with the falling birth-rate with a question-begging formula like 'race suicide.' "

1934: Dress for Paris Policewomen

PARIS — Although Paris has not definitely formed its brigade of policewomen, the question of what they shall wear in pursuit of their duties has arisen to torment the city fathers. Frenchwomen have the reputation of being the best-dressed women, and, it is argued, Paris policewomen surely should be the best-dressed policewomen. But where to find the money to make them such is a problem which is causing no little worry to those preparing the municipal budget. So far it has been decided that the uniform shall include an overcoat of navy blue which will fall to the tops of serviceable black, high shoes, and that a felt hat to match shall be worn. The policewomen favor something more snappy, however — above all, a soft-voiced cap which may be worn at a rakish angle.

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This Famine Could Have Been Prevented

By Jean Mayer

MEDFORD, Massachusetts — For the second time in 10 years, Western television viewers are watching with horror as thousands of African children suffer and die in a major famine. This one is the worst since 1931, perhaps the worst of the century. I am increasingly alarmed by the weak response of the world community and the defeatism expressed by many private individuals and public officials.

It is heartbreaking to see the same thing happen again, and to look back at what could have been done to improve African agriculture and to develop national economies.

The problem of feeding rapidly growing African populations is huge and complex. It is not just the recurrent droughts, the poverty and the primitive state of agriculture in many regions. It is also lack of social organization and infrastructure in many of the nations; continuing civil conflict that has reduced Ethiopia to chaos and threatens Chad, Angola and Mozambique; concentration on military spending in some countries (Ethiopia has been committing about 46 percent of GNP), which is encouraged by both the Soviet Union and the Western nations.

Yet the problem can be solved. The situation will be overwhelming only if we decide not to act.

First we need to get enough food and medical care to those who need it, for as long as they need it. The Food and Agriculture Organization believes that massive infusions of emergency relief will be necessary for at least another year.

Thus far only about half of the estimated needed amounts of grain have been pledged by donor countries. Civil war is hampering food deliveries in Ethiopia, Mozambique and Chad. We need, very quickly, some sort of informal international agreement that will permit food convoys, in the manner of Red Cross Hospital units, to enter freely areas where fighting is preventing relief for noncombatant civilians.

Second, we also need to establish quickly an early-warning system in countries that are immediately threatened by the famine, and to set up an emergency structure that can plan and organize delivery of food and medical supplies. We need to set up small "famine hospitals" which keep the population in place to be cared for, rather than allowing large groups to roam over the country in search of food. These migrations lead to children being lost, adolescents forming gangs, infected ways being drunk and epidemics spreading.

The drought will break, but Africa will obviously need food for years to come. This crisis is not like the one 10 years ago, when there was a worldwide food shortage. There is plenty of food in North America, and production is high in the European Community and Australia. The prob-

lem now is an international commitment to send enough food to supplement what the African countries can produce for some time to come.

At the same time, African countries must be helped to develop a stronger agriculture. By and large, famines occur in countries where most of the people are farmers. Farmers cannot make essential changes in the ways they raise animals and grow crops if their earning power is being undermined by free commodities dumped on their markets. Thus, food aid must be given very carefully, and only where it is crucial to prevent another famine or serious malnutrition.

The runaway population increase, advancing desert, overworked and almost dead soil, primitive forms of agriculture, overgrazing by too many animals and destruction of trees for fuel may make the situation appear hopeless. This is not the case. In the long run all these things can be changed if the rest of the world, and particularly the United States, has the will to do it.

If you doubt it, look at the stories that are also appearing on the progress in Asia and much of Latin America during the last 10 years. India was considered a basket case; now it is self-sufficient

I THINK WE CAN COUNT ON THEIR HELP UNTIL WE BECOME A VIABLE SELF-SUFFICIENT COUNTRY AGAIN...

...THAT OR UNTIL THE CAMERAS LEAVE, WHICHEVER COMES FIRST...

in food and has significant food stores. (This is not to say that every Indian is well fed.) Worldwide, food production is more than keeping up with population growth. Asian and Latin American nations are making strides in economic development that help their people buy the food that farmers produce. With this progress, population growth is slowing many countries much faster than predicted. In Africa, famines in Zimbabwe are beating the drought.

The United States is particularly suited for giving long-term agricultural assistance. Americans did not invent agricultural extension stations, but they have developed them as no other country has. They did invent the agricultural extension system, rural banking, the land-grant colleges. African nations must develop similar experimental and extension systems.

America can help if it can separate its role as exporter of goods from the role it should also be playing as teacher of modern — but appropriate — agriculture for developing countries.

Dr. Mayer, a pioneer in nutrition studies and now president of Tufts University, has served as consultant to the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization and UNICEF. He contributed this to The Washington Post.

Exit Marx, A Hard Act To Follow

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The Chinese Communist Party's defection from orthodox Marxism — in a statement by the general secretary, Hu Yaobang, reported in Beijing's official press last Friday — is an event with implications that are not all reassuring.

One is glad to see the immense and subtle Chinese nation begin to throw off ideological shackles that have imposed great suffering and destructive policies on China during the past 30 years. Marx's was a deeply original mind, whose insight into how economic forces affect society and politics has made a difference in how all of us, whether we know it or not, look upon these matters. He was not, however, a giver of universal law.

It was the quasi-religious elevation

of Marx to the role of prophet, in the Soviet Union and then in China, that turned the illumination his ideas offered into a new obscurantism. China now backs away from this reactionary ideological commitment. Here is a major step in that disintegration of the international Communist movement that has been evident for some time. China chooses pragmatism.

But there is more to say about Marxism's role in China and elsewhere in the developing world.

China's adoption of Marxism was a single episode in the much larger drama of its encounter with 19th and 20th century Western industrial civilization, which Marxism is one aspect.

The basic question for China, as for other developing countries, has been how to modernize society and acquire for it the benefits of Western technology and the mass production of goods. Marxism seemed a way not merely to Westernize but to surpass the West — to jump over the existing, capitalist phase of industrial society into a hyper-modern future.

The Chinese first set out to modernize on the national and entrepreneurial models of the 19th century.

That was after the Manchu dynasty collapsed in 1911 and the first Chinese revolution took place. The republic set up in 1912 soon founded under the pressure of civil war and the Japanese interventions of the 1920s and '30s. The national movement itself split, one part, Marxist, following the Russian example and another revolutionaries.

create a growing international climate of cold war, whereas Soviet reformers desperately need détente in order to offset conservative anxieties about the political dangers and economic costs of internal change.

The hard-line goal of imposing reforms on the Soviet system through relentless cold war, including an uncontrollable arms race, is even more ill-conceived. Americans may wish for a liberalized outcome there, but the United States does not have the wisdom or the power, or the right, to intervene in internal Soviet politics. Attempts to do so will always cause more harm than good.

Such efforts are doomed partly because they are predicated on wildly exaggerated conceptions of Soviet domestic problems. In reality, that system is not in economic crisis; nor is it politically unstable. Moreover, any economic burdens inflicted by hard-line measures fall directly on ordinary Soviet citizens, not on the governing elite, and are therefore morally unfit as American policy.

Above all, every American campaign to impose liberalizing change on the Soviet system actually sabotages that cause by undermining advocates of reform inside the establishment. It does so by tainting their proposals with the stigma of foreign sponsorship or diabolical, thereby reducing already powerful conservative and often xenophobic opposition.

No less important, such campaigns

create a growing international climate of cold war, whereas Soviet reformers desperately need détente in order to offset conservative anxieties about the political dangers and economic costs of internal change.

Indeed, the relationship between rising East-West tensions and the defiance of reformers at the hands of despotic or conservative groups in the leadership is a recurrent lesson, and a tragedy, of Soviet history. At those historical turning points, the result has often been fatal — draconian domestic policies in 1918; the brutal collectivization of the peasantry in 1929; Stalin's great terror in 1936; the return to terroristic practices after World War II; the end of official de-Stalinization in the 1960s.

But on the two occasions when official liberalization did prevail, under Lenin in the 1920s and Khrushchev in the 1950s, détenté-like relations were developing between the Soviet Union and the West.

American hard-liners, typified by the Committee on the Present Danger, remain stubbornly indifferent to these lessons of history, including their own decade of failed policies. Many of them, inside and outside the Reagan administration, still clamor for extreme cold-war measures.

They are deaf to appeals by reformers in Communist systems from East Berlin to Moscow. As a Hungarian proponent of liberalization recently warned, "Reforms are needed, and first of all within the Soviet Union. If there is a new cold war, it is acting against any kind of reform."

But the most direct answer to American hard-liners comes from a Soviet reformer, a retired army colonel now working as an official consultant to the British journal *Detente*. Asked to comment on the way Western cold warriors emphasize Soviet domestic problems, he replied: "This is really tragic, because we do have internal problems. We need an economic reform. We need to expand human rights in our country and further to develop Soviet democracy. And we can only make headway in tackling our problems under conditions of

TECHNOLOGY**The Video Screen Coming To Your Car's Dashboard**

By MARSHALL SCHUON

COMPUTER technology in automobiles has come a long way, sparked by the need for fuel efficiency through precise engine control. Although those under-the-hood electronics have been of interest primarily to engineers, the microchip is now being pressed into service in new ways that are liable to excite even the occasional driver.

The new technology is centered on video screens implanted in dashboards and hooked to the computers that control the car's audio, temperature and trip-monitoring systems. Cary Wilson, an engineer for General Motors Corp., has 100 rolling examples of what the electronic car of the future might look like.

They are Buick Rivieras; metallic rose outside, smelling of leather inside. Moving down the highway, they are well mannered and quiet, typical of America's idea of sporty luxury. But in the center of their dashboards, they have video screens — cathode ray tubes, or CRTs.

Touch the word "Warmer" on the screen and the car's interior becomes warmer. Call up the trip program, touch "ETA," and the car will estimate your time of arrival at a preprogrammed destination. The Buick is one of 100 that are being evaluated across the country, but the Buick Rogers dashboard belongs in an 1986 Riviera, where it will be standard equipment.

"There are going to be any number of things you can do with this," said Mr. Wilson, who is in charge of Buick's CRT program. "Satellite navigation is one of them, since the car will be able to keep track of itself on a video map. You'll be able to call up data banks and check your stocks, or ask what hotels are available in the city. You'll be able to call up maps and manuals, and you'll be able to program it with a directory for your cellular telephone."

It is all very impressive. If there is any potential problem with the new system, it is that the screen could be distracting to the motorist. It would be easy, for example, to find yourself crawling along, obstructing traffic, while playing with the new toy on the dashboard.

The CRT for the 1986 Buick incorporates a five-inch-square (12.7-centimeter-square) screen, surrounded by switches that summon the driver's desired program. That done, the controls are worked by touching the screen itself. The switching uses two sheets of Mylar with inner conductive coatings." Mr. Wilson said. "The sheets are separated by space, and when you touch the screen you are deforming the upper surface and touching the inner one to close the circuit."

In the future, according to the Buick engineer, the division also hopes to expand the diagnostic capability of the system.

"One advantage of centralized control," he said, "is that we know everything that is going on in the car electrically. With the CRT, we can interrogate the system, and it's a real wonder for the service guy, because it is going to allow him to do total diagnosis."

Like GM, Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. are experimenting with video dashboards. Ford has built 50 Lincoln Mark VII models called Comtechs, which are are fully electronic with CRT dashboards. If the evaluation goes well, Ford says, as many as 3,000 will go on sale a year from now.

The undeniable gimmick value of the CRT display pales when compared with its actual benefit to drivers, according to Mr. Wilson. "As we have been adding features, we are getting so many controls on the dashboard that they are confusing," he said. "With the CRT, we are able to organize all of that, and the screen replaces as many as 80 or 90 control buttons."

Perhaps the most exciting idea, though, is satellite navigation. "This will be coming," Mr. Wilson said, "and it's very much the same as what aircraft are using. First, you bring up a map of the area that you are in. Then all you have to do is move a cursor to show the position of the car. After that, the car bounces a microwave beam off a satellite and the vehicle's control system triangulates to keep track of the car's position on the map."

Chrysler has developed a similar system. Using four satellites at a time, the car's computer reads its position in four dimensions — latitude, longitude, altitude above sea level and time — and pinpoints the vehicle's exact location on the television map in the driver's console.

ICI to Buy Beatrice Chemicals**10 Units Priced At \$750 Million**

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC said Thursday that it had agreed to buy the chemical operations of Beatrice Cos. for \$750 million.

The planned purchase represents another move by the British chemical company to reduce its dependence on low-profit commodity chemicals and the sluggish European market. For Beatrice, a Chicago-based food and consumer-products giant, the sale would help reduce debt incurred in last spring's \$2.7-billion acquisition of Esso Park Inc.

ICI's planned acquisition embraces 10 companies grouped as Beatrice Chemical. ICI executives said they were especially attracted by Beatrice's Fibre Composite Materials unit, which makes composites used in aircraft, electronics and automotive applications. Other major attractions, they said, include Beatrice's advanced polymers and "high-performance" resins used in electronic, automotive and computer applications.

Among other operations to be acquired are units that make acrylic binders and finishes, finishes for concrete, printing ink, leather finishes and lubricants for heavy machinery.

For the year ending next February, ICI said the operations are expected to show a net profit of about \$40 million, up 21 percent from a year earlier, on sales of \$480 million, an increase of 9 percent.

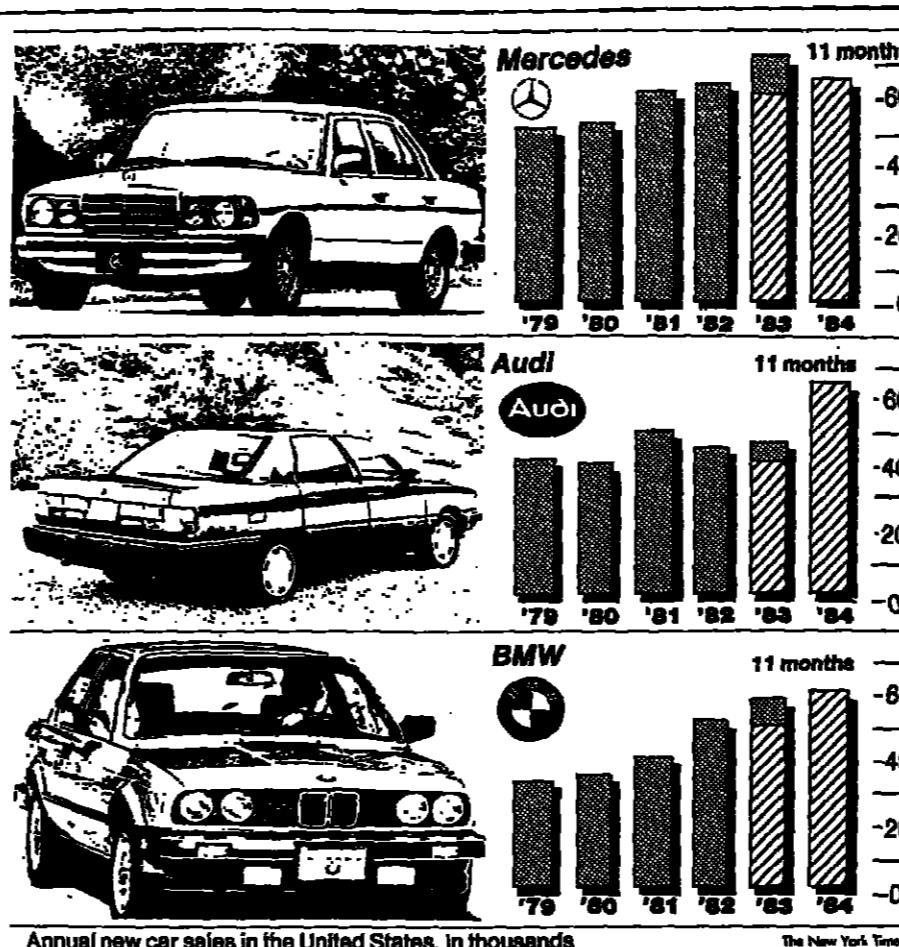
The operations are likely to show sales and earnings growth of 10 to 15 percent a year in the next few years, Philip Harvey, an ICI director, said at a news conference.

Traders on the London Stock Exchange welcomed the move. ICI shares climbed 18 pence Friday, to close at 688 pence (\$8.19) a piece.

In London, investment analysts said the price seemed high, even for the specialty chemicals business. At \$750 million, ICI is paying about 19 times expected earnings for the

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 5)

Engineer says the real benefits of the CRT dash outweigh the gimmick value.



Annual new car sales in the United States, in thousands

U.S. Retail Sales Post 1.8% Gain For November

By Caroline E. Mayer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. retail sales, buoyed by early Christmas shopping, rebounded sharply last month after a four-month lull, the Commerce Department reported Thursday.

The agency said sales surged 1.8 percent above October's level and 8.3 percent above a year earlier, to a record \$110.3 billion. The surprisingly sharp increase in all sales categories — cars, apparel, building supplies and restaurants — was hailed as good news by economists, who said that it meant an end to the recent economic slump.

The conventional recession looks less and less likely every day," said Roger Brinner, chief economist of Data Resources Inc.

"The fact that the retail sales are up more than 1 percent is a surprise to everybody," said Edward Friedman, senior economist of Chase Econometrics. "This has to indicate that the consumer is not dead, contrary to earlier reports."

However, financial analysts on Wall Street were skeptical of the figures, noting that the daily reports they are receiving from retailers indicate poorer-than-anticipated Christmas sales.

"It gives a false sign of strength," said Monroe H. Greenstein of Bear, Stearns & Co. "The reason it went up was that October sales were very weak. Based on this monthly 1.8-percent increase, it means that sales are increasing at a 22-percent annual rate — an extraordinary boom condition that is just not happening."

Stacy Ruchman, of Shearson Lehman/American Express Inc., said she was "surprised to see such a strong sales gain." The figures will probably be revised downward next month," she added.

But the Commerce Department's chief economist, Robert Oriner, said he doubted that there would be any significant revisions in the sales figures next month.

"I don't think we should doubt the resumption of growth in retail sales," he said. "The background factors are all favorable — growing incomes and high levels of consumer confidence."

The November spurt was the largest monthly increase since last April and followed a revised, one-tenth of 1 percent rise in October.

Car sales in November totaled \$22.8 billion, up 1.2 percent from October, but still below the record monthly level of \$23 billion set in June. Excluding cars, sales rose 2 percent in November.

The biggest gain came in apparel and accessory goods, which rose by 3.9 percent. Sales of building materials, hardware and garden supplies increased by 3.8 percent, the first increase for building materials in five months.

General merchandise was up 2.6 percent, following a 2.3-percent decline in October.

Overall, sales of nondurable goods rose 1.8 percent in November and 5.9 percent above the previous year. Sales of durable goods, defined as items expected to last three years or more, increased 1.7 percent over October and 12.9 percent over last year.

Dollar Stages Sharp U.S. Rise*United Press International*

NEW YORK — The dollar rose sharply Thursday in the United States, boosted by higher U.S. retail sales and large corporate demand. But the U.S. unit gave a mixed performance in Europe.

The pound ended at \$1.19 in London, down from \$1.199 on Wednesday. In Frankfurt, the dollar closed at 3.089 Deutsche marks, down from 3.0895 DM previously. The U.S. unit finished at 9.4675 francs in Paris, down from 9.472 francs and in Tokyo, closed at 247.75 yen, up from 246.875 yen.

In New York, the pound closed at \$1.1895, down from \$1.195 on Wednesday. The dollar ended at 3.1105 DM, up from 3.09 DM; at 9.529 French francs, up from 9.47 francs; and at 247.85 yen, up from 247.22 yen.

U.S. Airlines Expected To Post Record Profits

By Robert E. Dallos

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — An official of the Air Transport Association of America has predicted that U.S. airlines will set new operating-profit records for 1984.

The financial performance of the industry, is particularly encouraging in view of the many recent years of poor industry financial results," said George W. James, the association's senior vice president, economics and finance.

"That's only half the profit margin that an industry our size should have, but it will be a profitable year," he said. "This is based on an expectation that the economy will continue to show strength, particularly in the second half, and that fuel costs continue to come down."

But Mr. James, who spoke Wednesday to the New York Society of Airline Analysts, said that even with the improved 1984 performance the industry's net profit margin will still amount to only about 1.5 percent, "markedly below the U.S. industry average of about 5 percent."

Mr. James said that when final figures for 1984 are tabulated, the industry's operating profits will amount to nearly \$2 billion and net profits will be between \$600 million and \$800 million.

The operating profits will surpass the industry's previous record of \$1.4 billion set in 1978. But significant interest expense, Mr. James said, will keep the industry from bettering the net income record of \$1.2 billion also set in 1978. In 1983, the airline industry had an operating profit of \$1.2 billion and a net loss of \$188 million.

Passenger travel continued to show large gains during 1984, Mr. James said, following a pattern that began during 1983's summer months. He said cargo traffic was experiencing good growth.



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Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Dec. 13, excluding fees.
 Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4 P.M.

	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

ITT Aide Suspended in Stock Probe

By Robert E. Dallas

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — ITT Corp. has suspended an executive vice president and fired two public relations managers amid charges that insiders may have leaked company secrets and tried to manipulate its stock price.

Edward J. Gerrity Jr., executive vice president in charge of government relations and a long-time lieutenant of ITT's retired chairman, Harold Gineen, was suspended last Thursday with pay, an ITT spokesman, James P. Gallagher, said Wednesday. He would not say under what circumstances Mr. Gerrity would be reinstated.

Also on Thursday, the conglomerate fired George Massaua, director of public affairs, and William McHale, manager of public relations and civic affairs for ITT's southeast region, Mr. Gallagher said.

In a related development, the Securities and Exchange Commission has agreed to a request from ITT to investigate potential violations of securities laws arising from trading in the company's stock, sources said. The ITT spokesman declined to elaborate on the allegations and the SEC would not confirm that an investigation is underway.

The 61-year-old Mr. Gerrity, a tough-talking veteran of ITT's fa-

bility expansion during the 1960s, is considered one of the "top three or four" officials in the conglomerate, according to a source close to the company. He was promoted to executive vice president in October.

But ITT officials believe that he disagrees with the way ITT, under Rand V. Araskog, has departed from the growth strategy espoused by Mr. Gineen. Mr. Araskog, a reserved West Point graduate, began to diversify company properties when he was named chairman and chief executive in 1979.

Mr. Gerrity, reached at his home in Rye, New York, said that company officials believe that ITT insiders have leaked a list of dissident shareholders to Irwin Jacobs, the Minneapolis investor who has acknowledged that he is accumulating ITT shares.

"These guys really sandbagged me," he said. He called the charges "a load of prime juice."

Mr. Massaua and Mr. McHale could not be reached for comment.

IT has been the subject of intense takeover speculation for more than six months. Last week, speculation was rekindled and the company's stock price rose as Mr. Jacobs disclosed that he may have bought as many as 4.1 million shares, or about 3 percent of ITT's total shares.

On the New York Stock Exchange Thursday, ITT closed at \$30, up 12.5 cents from Wednesday.

Peat Marwick Sued by FDIC in Bank Collapse

The Associated Press

OKLAHOMA CITY — The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., in a \$130.7-million lawsuit, has charged the accounting firm of Peat Marwick Mitchell & Co. with negligence and reckless behavior in failing to detect problems at the Penn Square Bank of Oklahoma City in the year prior to its collapse.

The Comptroller of the Currency closed the bank on July 5, 1982, after it became apparent that hundreds of millions of dollars in energy loans arranged by Penn Square were in near default.

The FDIC suit, filed Dec. 7 in U.S. District Court, charges that Peat Marwick's conduct was inadequate in virtually every area of its 1981 year-end audit of the bank.

"Had PMM properly reviewed the bank's credit files, it would have been abundantly aware that there were rampant and continuing violations of the bank's internal lending policies," The Daily Oklahoman reported. But the accounting firm has rejected the charges.

Stake in Hong Kong Bank Is Sold

By Dinah Lee

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Schroders & Chartered, one of Hong Kong's leading merchant banks, has announced a change in shareholding effective Jan. 1.

The 40-percent holding of Chartered Bank, a unit of Standard Chartered Bank PLC of Britain, is to be acquired by the two remaining partners, London-based Schroders PLC and the Kadourie group in Hong Kong, Wednesday's announcement said. The price was not disclosed.

In addition, the merchant bank will be renamed Schroders Asia Limited, with 75 percent of its capital held by the Schroders group and 25 percent by Sir Elly Kadourie Continuation Ltd.

The managing director of Schroders & Chartered, H.W. Boland, called the decision "a harmonious one," and said it was the logical outcome of rapid growth in the Asian banking market and the decision a year ago by Chartered Bank to establish its own merchant bank in Hong Kong. Standard Chartered Asia Ltd.

Schroders' 1983 pretax profit was 20.2 million Hong Kong dollars (\$2.6 million) and total assets were 920.4 million dollars. Last year the bank also established a wholesale banking di-

sision and acquired a license as a deposit-taking company in Hong Kong.

Lord Kadourie of Kowloon, formerly Sir Lawrence Kadourie, will remain as the chairman of Schroders & Chartered after the change in ownership. Lord Kadourie is also chairman of one of Hong Kong's two utility companies, China Light & Power Co.

Hongkong Land Issues Bills

Hongkong Land on Thursday reported signing a 200-million-dollar issue of bills of exchange, its second such issue. Last December, the company launched a 250-million-dollar facility.

The bills will be in denominations of 500,000 dollars and will have maturities of 30, 60 and 90 days.

Hong Kong's commercial-paper market has grown rapidly in the last two years with the issue of bills of exchange from leading local companies.

Earlier this week, the Hong Kong government publicly confirmed its decision to no longer require special permission from Hong Kong companies wanting to tap the market for funds through the issuance of commercial paper.

Commercial paper is a form of short-term finance for companies who issue discounted bills of ex-

change to financial institutions who then trade the bills as negotiable financial instruments in a secondary market.

The director of banking services for Schroders & Chartered, Douglas Ferguson, Wednesday called the government's move "very significant."

He said: "There's been a degree of uncertainty as to the legal status of commercial paper in Hong Kong, and interest created by the momentum of a developing market was dampened by the lack of legal clarification."

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 7th December, 1984.

German Luxury Auto Firms Battle to Increase U.S. Sales

(Continued from Page 13)

71,000 this year, in 1983, Audi sold 47,936 cars in the United States.

Volkswagen suffered heavy losses in the last two years, largely because of sluggish sales at subsidiaries in North and South America. But the company makes money not only from increased sales, but also from the 10-percent rise in the dollar's value against the Deutsche mark since last January. The strong dollar translates into larger profits

Goldsmith Seeks Zellerbach Stake

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — Crown Zellerbach executives say that a British financier intends to buy up to 25 percent of the company's common stock, a move the company said was not in the best interests of its shareholders.

The San Francisco-based forest products company said Sir James Goldsmith plans the purchase, which would give him overwhelming control of the company. Crown Zellerbach has 27 million shares of stock outstanding, with no single shareholder owning more than 5 percent, according to the company's proxy statement.

On Thursday, Crown stock ended \$5.25 up at \$34 on the New York Stock Exchange. Sir James said he would buy the stock through his General Oriental Investments Ltd. in the British West Indies. The company is to buy 15 percent to 25 percent of Crown's stock, he said. At current prices that would fix the investment between \$115 million and \$190 million.

in marks, the currency in which the company balances its books and pays dividends.

As for Daimler, some people think that the best days have passed for the company, long the premier German automaker.

Traditionally, Daimler strategists have limited production of the luxury autos, creating a cult of scarcity in which Mercedes owners felt privileged to wait months for delivery. Many made the pilgrimage to Daimler headquarters in Stuttgart to be the first to drive their own cars from the assembly line.

Two years ago, Daimler shifted its strategy and decided to join the fray. It introduced its first compact, the 190, or "Baby Benz," and built a huge new factory in Bremen, West Germany. The company planned to raise sales to more than 500,000 units, from about 440,000 units in 1981.

Though the 190 has done remarkably well, some analysts have warned that in the long term, it could tarnish the exclusive Mercedes image.

"When you choose to run with the rest of the pack, you find the running can get pretty strenuous at times," said an industry consultant in Essen, West Germany, who asked not to be named.

Still, Daimler chose to pursue the path further this year. The company offered a range of seven new medium-sized models, for its 200 and 300 series.

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SPORTS

The Alarm Rises Among Eagles' Fans**Owner Considers Move from Philadelphia to Tucson**

By William Robbins

New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — For Philadelphia fans, The Daily News said it all. A giant "Booo!" dominated the newspaper's front page.

And from Veterans Stadium in the south to North Philadelphia, from Chestnut Hill on the west to the Delaware River on the east, Philadelphians echoed the cry of learning that the Eagles, the team they had cheered as often as they had cheered, might flee to the Sun Belt.

A mixture of anger and regret has been rising here since word filtered out Tuesday that the team's owner, Leonard Tose, was weighing a move to Arizona. Business and civic leaders expressed dismay over prospective losses of revenue, placed at up to \$15 million, that some say the team brings to the City. And fans worried about damage to the city's image and self-esteem.

"I don't think it's fair to Philadelphia fans," said Henry Boyle, 72, who has followed the fortunes of the often hapless Eagles since the time, in 1953, when the Franklin Yellowjackets became the Philadelphia Eagles and the young team played at the now forgotten Baker Bowl in North Philadelphia.

Like others, Boyle was awaiting the outcome of efforts by Mayor W. Wilson Goode, to dissuade Tose from a choice they feared he had already made. So far, Tose has

only acknowledged that he was considering a deal that would move the team to Phoenix.

It matters not, said Boyle, that Philadelphia fans have become known throughout the National Football League for their impatience with poor plays. Even when years went by, their patience has been tested most severely, their loyalty attendance rarely waned, he noted, until the football strike of 1982 and subsequent evidence of resentment reflected in gate receipts.

There have been plenty of years to test football fans' patience; he and others noted. In 51 years, through the 1983 season, the Eagles won 265 games in regular-season play while losing 349 and playing to a tie 21 times. In those same 51 years they won three National Football League titles.

In the 19 years since the merger of the National with the American Football League, they have won the National Conference title once, in 1980, before losing to the Oakland Raiders in Super Bowl XV.

The team's winning season in 1980 had helped generate a burst of pride, along with the World Series won that same year by the Philadelphia Phillies.

It would be Philadelphia's second and last of a sports team this year. The Stars of the U.S. Football League, fearing that they could

never compete for fan loyalty with Philadelphia's Eagles, had already decided to move to Baltimore.

■ NFL Meeting

Mark Asher of The Washington Post reported:

As the Eagles' move appeared more likely, the NFL Wednesday called a special meeting for Tuesday to discuss the situation and Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, said he would introduce legislation to limit franchise shifts when Congress reconvenes next month.

In Philadelphia, Mayor Goode said the city has a "50-50 chance" of keeping the Eagles. He also said Tose was seeking \$42 million for an unspecified minority interest to keep the team in Philadelphia.

Pete Rozelle, the NFL commissioner, was said to be opposed to such a transfer, partly on the ground that such a transfer would strengthen the U.S. Football League's \$1.2-billion antitrust suit against the NFL, according to Specter. Don Weiss, executive director of the NFL, also said Rozelle opposed the move, but declined to say why.

There were no indications that the NFL would act to establish guidelines for a new rule on franchise shifts, despite the fact that many lawyers believe a federal appeals court ruling in the Los Angeles Raiders antitrust case allows such guidelines. The NFL holds that it is powerless to set such guidelines, and no vote was taken when the Colts moved from Baltimore to Indianapolis.

Goode and three aides met with Tose for two hours Tuesday night. The mayor talked to about 75 Philadelphia business leaders Wednesday and met with representatives of 15 lending institutions. Later, at a press briefing, Goode expressed hope that Philadelphia interests could put together the package by Thursday, thus outbidding James Monaghan, a Canadian citizen and part-time resident of Phoenix, who would buy a 25 percent interest in the team and move it there.

Specker, speaking at a press conference in Washington, said that he had spoken with Tose Wednesday morning and that Tose told him there was "nothing binding in writing" that a deal was set in Phoenix. But one source said the move was "almost certain."

Bob Maynes, press secretary for Senator Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, said, "Our information, through multiple sources, is that the Eagles will move and an announcement will come as early as Monday. Dennis would be surprised if the move didn't take place."

Specker said he would reintroduce a bill that he originally proposed in 1982 after the Raiders moved from Oakland to Los Angeles. It would give the NFL limited antitrust exemptions only in the area of franchise relocation.

The Specker bill, which he said also may include baseball to prevent a move by the Pittsburgh Pirates, would allow teams to move if their stadium was inadequate or if the team had lost money for three consecutive years.

The NBA

Nets' Wilkins Drives Past Bucks

Otis Birdsong of the Nets drives past the Bucks' Paul Pressey in New Jersey's 116-109 defeat of Milwaukee.

Hawks Defeat Cavaliers In 3d Try This Season

United Press International

NEW ORLEANS — The Cleveland Cavaliers have only two victories this season in 21 games, both against the Atlanta Hawks.

On Wednesday night, however, the Hawks finally managed to join the rest of the National Basketball

NBA FOCUS

Association in beating up on the hapless Cavs, crushing Cleveland 116-99.

Dominique Wilkins fired in 33 points to pace Atlanta, while Eric Rollins scored 13 points, pulled down 12 rebounds and blocked eight shots.

Rollins said the Hawks wanted the win to avenge the earlier loss to the Cavaliers, so they took little time in squelching a second-period comeback bid by the Cavs.

"Cleveland has pretty good talent on that team," he said. "I think we started to relax a little in the second quarter. But we came together as a team and played tough defense."

Penguins Down Islanders

United Press International

PITTSBURGH — You can tell the Pittsburgh Penguins have come a long way. They are analyzing a victory against the New York Islanders. The old Penguins

NHL FOCUS

have just taken the two points and run — in disbelief.

Todd Charlesworth's first National Hockey League goal with 9:54 remaining in the game boosted Pittsburgh to a 4-3 victory over the Islanders, Wednesday, extending the Penguin's winning streak to four games.

"I think we asked ourselves a couple of questions in the last couple of days. 'Why did we play so well and win three in a row?' was one of them," said Penguins Coach Bob Berry. "I think it was evident why tonight. We got involved in the game, we finished our checks, and we played with a lot of intensity."

Elsewhere in the NHL, it was Boston 3, New York 3; Buffalo 2, Hartford 2; Chicago 2, Detroit 1;

"My first couple of shots were off, but I started to get it down," said Wilkins, who missed his first three shots from the field before warming up.

Elsewhere in the NBA, it was Philadelphia 110, Boston 107; New Jersey 116, Milwaukee 109; Detroit 102, Chicago 95; Dallas 116, Kansas City 107; San Antonio 126, Denver 105, and the Los Angeles Lakers 131, Golden State 107.

The Hawks 10-13, raced to a 3-14 lead at the end of the first quarter behind balanced scoring from Wilkins, Rollins, Mike Glenn and Eddie Johnson.

Phil Hubbard fueled a brief rally for the Cavaliers at the start of the second period, scoring seven points in the first three minutes to narrow the gap to 38-23.

The Hawks held a 55-42 lead at the half, then blew the game open in the third quarter. Kevin Willis picked up three field goals and a free throw in the last 3:25 of the period, and Wilkins connected on a lay-up and foul shot to push the Hawks to a 98-70 lead at the end of the third quarter.

Charlesworth played tremen-

dously well. He got a very big goal for us," said Berry. "To put four in a row together after the horrendous streak we had is very uplifting."

The Islanders' former four-time Stanley Cup champions, dropped games on consecutive nights to the Patrick Division doormats — New Jersey and Pittsburgh.

"We just don't have enough guys showing up to play. The injuries to Ken Morrow and Bob Nystrom hurt us a lot," Coach Al Arbour said. "They're always tough players, especially on the road. The other guys have to pick up the slack and they're not."

But Arbour went on to praise the progress Pittsburgh has made.

"Pittsburgh is much improved, they have all those kids who add a lot of life and enthusiasm," he said. "They do certain things very aggressively. They play a strong aggressive checking game. They're vastly improved."

NBA Standings**EASTERN CONFERENCE****Atlantic Division**

W. Pct. GB

Boston .75 1

Philadelphia .75 1

Washington .75 2

New Jersey .75 2

New York .75 2

Atlanta .75 2

Milwaukee .75 2

Detroit .75 2

Philadelphia .75 2

OBSERVER**Anything for 'Audience'**

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — There was an entertaining dust-up among the news people at CBS last week after Phyllis George was made co-anchor of the network's "Morning News" with Bill Kurtis.

Miss George was previously in the sports division and, once upon a time, was a Miss America. Her lack of journalistic experience produced some criticism among the professionals at CBS News. Richard Salant, though now retired from the presidency of the news operation, said her appointment "demeans" the news division and suggested the "Morning News" be put in CBS's entertainment, record or toy division.

Whereupon Miss George's agent, Ed Hookstraten, spoke for the wisdom of the age in which we live. "The newscasters," he said, "sometimes have a tendency to take themselves a little too seriously and not completely understand what the broadcast medium is all about."

Audiences assemble basically to enjoy performances. When "the public" turns into "the audience," it tends to tire quickly of subjects like foreign policy, library fines and garbage collection, and demand theater. This explains why people who know how to create theater now occupy so much of our attention.

The hijacking story of the Kuwaiti airliner is the standard case. A band of desperados trained in the by-now familiar arts of hijack theather dramatize themselves and fulfill the news industry's incessant need for audience-grabbers for six days, and to what effect?

Two senseless murders — inevitably called "executions" — in the melodramatic parlance that fetches audiences — may provide cautionary news for those planning to travel, but the event is otherwise entirely without meaning for a "public." Its only content is for an "audience," which craves theater.

While the hijack show was playing last week about 30 people were killed when kung fu devotees battled unemployed youngsters in Madagascar, and in Sri Lanka about 100 people were reportedly killed by rampaging soldiers angry about plots to subdivide the country. These events were no less significant than the hijacking and far more deadly, yet they were staged without the slightest touch of theatrical know-how, and so bombed with the audience.

Hookstraten knows what's happened. Today all the world's a stage, the public's only an audience, and the journalist is like the guy who used to stand outside tents working his mouth to draw a crowd.

New York Times Service

All these traditional journalistic ways of thinking about Americans — as "the public," "the readership," "the electorate" — hang on because, as Hookstraten points out, even at CBS News they don't "completely understand what the broadcast medium is all about."

What it's all about, of course, is "audience." The brutal economics of television compel it to exist above all else. In television, value is measured in terms of audience size.

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Without an "informed electorate," democracy would be imperilled.

'WarGames' Outcast Clicks With 'Beverly Hills Cop'

By Paul Attanasio
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Film studios carry on like nervous mothers, constantly taking the temperature of their writers, actors and directors — and maybe the "hottest" director in Hollywood today is 33-year-old Marty Brest. Brest's new comedy, "Beverly Hills Cop," stars Eddie Murphy as a Detroit detective investigating a crime in filmland: "Cop" set a blistering pace for the Christmas movie season as it took in \$15.2 million on its debut weekend.

"Why don't we put the 'Do Not Disturb' sign on the door? I saw that in a Gary Grant movie once," Brest jokes. A slight, bespectacled elf grinning through a stubby beard beneath hair increasingly sparse, a smart sleek in jacket and sneakers, Brest talks and swears animatedly.

But to find the skepticism underlying Brest's pleasure in his success, you have to know his career: how a kid from the Bronx, the son of eastern European immigrants, came to Hollywood and, at the age of 28, directed "Going in Style," Warner Brothers' big Christmas release in 1979. And how the same wunderkind, three years later, was fired from "WarGames" after three weeks of shooting — the kind of black mark that can leave a director with a career in beer commercials.

"Marty's a sort of Jewish pessimist," says his fiancee, 41-year-old producer Lisa Weinstein. "There's a certain kind of Jewish personality that tends to look on the dark side of things."

"Worried about screwing up?" Brest says. "Deeply. It's a driving motivating force in my life."

"My parents were both eastern European born, and there are values in those life styles that I find difficult to get satisfaction for, on that level, in Los Angeles, where they eat their old," Brest says.

"When Don Simpson told me the story of 'Beverly Hills Cop,'" I said, "Wow, that's a great idea, because I'll identify with anything that involves a schlemiel coming to an environment he can't quite figure out and has to survive it somehow."

Two years ago, Brest came perilously close to being the schlemiel who didn't survive. When Larry Lasker, one of the original screen



Gordon Nussbaum/The Washington Post

Marty Brest: Worry about screwing up is "a driving motivating force in my life."

writers of "WarGames," was looking for a director, he turned to Brest. Lasker's brother Alex, another screenwriter, knew him from the American Film Institute. For more than a year, Lasker and his partner Walter Parkes had been developing the script with Lisa Weinstein for producer Leonard Goldberg.

Almost from the start, the project was troubled. Some say Brest and Lasker disagreed on key story points and tone — Lasker's sunny California disposition didn't jibe with Brest's New York mordacity — so Brest fired the writers; Brest himself was fighting with the producers over casting (he wanted comic actors who would "take the edge off" the thriller plot). Meanwhile, Universal thought the budget was too high, so it put "WarGames" into "turnaround," a sort of waivers; it was picked up by United Artists, which was headed at the time by Paula Weinstein, Lisa's sister.

Rumors spread that Brest was looking for a new director even before shooting began; when the daily "rushes" were shown, the air was clogged with disappointment. "I was very up front with Marty," says Goldberg. "When we started shooting, I told

him I don't think the film was very exciting that he was shooting. 'Frankly, Marty, I think the film is flat.' Do you want a helicopter or something? Is there anything we can do?" He said, "When you see it cut, you'll see it is very exciting." And I said, "Well, Marty, that'll be \$14 million later."

Brest was fired by Paula Weinstein, who, three weeks later, was fired herself; and Lisa Weinstein, who had nurtured the project for three years, quit in protest: "I had survived the original writers; I didn't feel like surviving Marty."

Brest began reading scripts again almost immediately, but he became something of a recluse. "I didn't want to go to a Hollywood event," Brest says, "because being fired off a movie is tantamount to having AIDS at a Hollywood party."

When Don Simpson left as Paramount's head of production to become an independent producer in tandem with Jerry Bruckheimer, he brought along "Beverly Hills Cop," a story dreamed up by Simpson and Paramount president Michael Eisner, the movie had been in development for almost seven years by the time it turned to Brest.

Marty Brest's interest in film

began at Stuyvesant High School, one of New York's special schools for students with high test scores. His first love was photography; his brother-in-law worked for a radio station. "I thought, 'Radio's great too. How can I combine these two professions?'" And somehow, film just seemed like the logical conclusion."

And to their credit, neither the producers nor Paramount worried that Brest's characteristically languorous camera style wouldn't jibe with a cop thriller. "Your basic Hal Roach technique" is how Brest describes it.

Brest started that must have given Brest an idea of a vengeful God. Sylvester Stallone was originally slated to star in the picture, but when Stallone rewrote the script, Paramount decided his hard-edged version was not what it wanted for Christmas. The studio insisted on going back to the original and, two weeks before shooting was scheduled to begin, Stallone bailed out.

Replacing Stallone with Murphy involved retouching the script for the new star; much of the rewriting took place each day as the film was shot, with Murphy and the rest of the cast frequently improvising.

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In 1969, Brest enrolled in New York University to study film. "People had to be outcasts to be in film," remembers Jacques Haukin, a cinematographer who became Brest's partner on his two student films. "You had to be nuts. To some people it was like doing nothing. It was like basket-weaving or something."

"All the time I was in college," Brest says, "my father was trying to get me to become an apprentice in the sheetmetal workers' union. Local 28. He said, 'Journeyman makes \$400 a week now, and it's steady.' And I said, 'Papa, I wanna be a director. GAAAAAAAHTA DANCE!'" he sings.

While a student, Brest directed "Hot Dogs for Gangster," an anarchist comedy about a down-and-out photographer who blows up the Statue of Liberty — if he's on the spot to capture the disaster on film, it will make his career.

The reception for "Hot Dogs" encouraged Brest to apply to the American Film Institute in Los Angeles for graduate work. While at AFI, Brest had the idea for "Hot Tomorrow," a movie about a philosophy student who thinks life is a joke until his friend dies in a car accident; just when he's revising his vision, the friend returns from the dead and in a splashy musical number, tells him he was right all along.

Brest teamed up with Haukin again to shoot "Hot Tomorrow," which became an example of how a student film can make a director's career. Superagent Harry Uiford took Brest on as a client; and Paula Weinstein and Bob Shapiro of Warner's gave him \$15,000, which he needed to finance the film and invited him to do a movie for them.

The result was "Going in Style," a macabre farce about three elderly men who are so bored and impoverished they decide to rob a bank. Brest, 28 at the time, was called on to direct Art Carney, Lee Strasberg and George Burns. "Shapiro called me on the phone," Shapiro remembers, "and said, 'When you said he was young, I didn't think you meant that young. I've got ties older than him.'" Burns remembers that the three of them got together after the first day of shooting and decided the kid was okay.

PEOPLE

Elizabeth Taylor Says 'Yes' to 8th Marriage

Elizabeth Taylor accepted a proposal to be married for the eighth time, receiving a huge sapphire engagement ring from film executive Dennis Stein. Taylor and Stein have been dating for about a month and she said yes to his proposal Wednesday night, according to Stein who works for the Technicolor company. Both are 52. A date for the wedding was not announced.

The Nobel Prize-winning playwright Samuel Beckett agreed Wednesday to permit a subway setting for the American Repertory Theater production of his play "Endgame" rather than the bare room called for in the text. Beckett, 78, who lives in Paris, had threatened suit to block the play from opening, but decided against it, according to his complaint to court. Beckett's attorney, Maria Garbus, said Beckett believes the version by the highly acclaimed theater company "totally distorts" his play, by changing the music and casting black actors in key roles. Officials of the theater company defend their unusual interpretation, noting that none of Beckett's words were changed. The agreement came just hours before the 1956 play, a bleak picture of the relationship between a man and a servant, opened to a packed house at the start of an eight-week run at Harvard's Loeb Drama Center in Cambridge. Jan Giedt, a spokeswoman for the ART, said the theater company's version, directed by JoAnne Akalaitis, includes an overture and incidental music by the contemporary composer Philip Glass. Under the agreement, the theater company will include a copy of Beckett's original stage directions and a statement from the playwright saying he dislikes the ART's production, Garbus said.

Richard Strauss' last composition, an unpublished song written as a gift to a Czech opera singer, brought \$60,500 at auction Wednesday. "Malven" was written by the composer for soprano Maria Jeritza shortly before his death in 1949. It was sold by Jeritza's estate at Sotheby's in New York to an unidentified telephone bidder, who was described as a private collector.

Marbella Hill Club, located on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, offers apartments in a beautiful complex of pools, sun decks, gardens, tennis courts, and a large swimming pool. The club is open to non-residents and visitors, providing a variety of services and facilities.

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